Talmage's Sermon.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Dr. Talmage Preaches a Sermon Appropriate to the Day.

Appropriate to the exit of one year and the entrance of another year are the practical suggestions which Dr. Talmage puts in this discourse. which propose a different mode of measuring time from that ordinarily employed. Text, Gen. xlvii, 8: "How old art thou?"

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense and cinnamon and ivory and diamonds; from the north, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece, some of the finest horses of the world, and some of the most brilliant chariots; and from all the earth that which could best please the eye, and charm the ear, and gratify the taste. There were temples aflame with red sandstone, entered by the gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics and wound with brazen serpents and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes and beaks and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flower beds; there were stone pillars, at the top bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom.

Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk, there were princes who came in goregously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet, or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses golden-bitted, and six abreast, dashing at full run. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry and beryl and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hides of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts, and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, mausoleum and obelisk.

It was at this capital and the palace of Pharaoh that Jacob, the plain shepherd, came to meet his son Joseph, who had become the Prime Minister, in the royal apartment. Pharaoh and Jacob met, dignity and rusticity, the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old countryman at ease, and seeing how white his beard is and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face and says to the aged man, "How old art thou?"

Last night the gate of Eternity opened to let in, amid the great throng of departed centuries, the soul of the dying year. Under the twelfth stroke of the brazen hammer of the city clock the patriarch fell dead, and the stars of the night were the funeral torches. It is most fortunate that on this road of life there are so many mile-stones, on which we can read just how fast we are going toward the journey's end. I feel that it is not an inappropriate question that I ask to-day, when I look into your faces, and say, as Pharaoh did to Jacob, the patriarch: "How old art thou?"

People who are truthful on every other subject lie about their ages, so that I do not solicit from you any literal response to the question I have asked. I would put no one under temptation; but I simply want this morning to see by what rod it is we are measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring a door, or a wall or an arch, or a tower, and so there is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. It is with reference to this higher meaning that I confront you this morning with the stupendous question of the text, and ask: "How old art thou?"

There are many who estimate their life by mere worldly gratification. When Lord Dundas was wished a happy New Year, he said: "It will have to be a happier year than the past, for I hadn't one happy moment in all the twelve months that have gone." But that has not been the experience of most of us. We have found that though the world is blasted with sin, it is a very bright and beautiful place to reside in. We have had joys innumerable. There is no hostility between the gospel and the merriments and the festivities of life. I do not think that we fully enough appreciate the worldly pleasures God gives us. When you recount your enjoyments, you do not go far enough back. Why do you not go back to the time when you were an infant in your mother's arms, looking up into the heaven of her smile; to those days when you filled the house with the uproar of boisterous merriment; when you shouted as you pitched the ball on the playground; when, on the cold, sharp winter night, muffled up, on skates, you shot out over the resounding ice of the pond? Have you forgotten all those good days that the Lord gave you? Were you never a boy? Were you never a girl? Between those times and this how many mercies the Lord has bestowed upon you? How many joys have breathed up to you from the flowers, and shown down to you from the stars, and chanted to you with the voice of soaring bird, and tumbling cascade, and booming sea, and thunders that with bayonets of fire charged down the mountain side!

Joy! Joy! Joy! If there is any one who has a right to the enjoyments of the world, it is the Christian, for God has given him a lease of everything in the promise: "All are yours." But I have to tell you that a man who estimates his life on earth by mere wordly gratification is a most unwise man. Our life is not to be a game of chess. It is not a dance in lighted hall to quick music. It is not the froth of an ale pitcher. It is not the settlings of a wine cup. It is not a banquet with intoxication and roystering. It is the first step on a ladder that mounts into the skies, or the first step of a road that plunges into a horrible abyss. "How old art thou?" Toward what destiny are you tending, and how fast are you getting on toward it?

Again I remark that there are many who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and misfortunes. Through a great many of your lives the ploughshare hath gone very deep, turning up a terrible furrow. You have been betrayed and misrepresented, and sat upon and slapped of impertinence, and pounded of misfortune. The brightest life must have its shadows, and the smoothest path its thorns. On the happiest brood the hawk pounces. No escape from trouble of some kind.

And yet it is unfair to measure a man's life by his misforuntes, because where there is one stalk of nightshade there are fifty marigolds and harebells; where there is one cloud under-charged there are hundreds that stray across the heavens, the glory of land and sky, asleep in their bosom. Because death came and took your child away, did you immediately forget all the five years, or the ten years, or the fifteen years, in which she came every night for a kiss, all the tones of your heart pealing forth at the sound of her voice or the soft touch of her hand? Because in some financial Euroclydon your fortune went into the breakers, did you forget all those years in which the luxuries and extravagances of life showered on your pathway? Alas, that is an unwise man, an ungrateful man, an unfair man, an unphilosophical man, who measures his life on earth by groans, and tears, and dyspeptic fit, and abuse, and scorn, and terror, and neuralgic thrust.

Again, I remark that there are many people who estimate their life on earth by the amount of money they have accumulated. They say, "The year 1866 or 1870, or 1898, was wasted." Why? 'Made no money." Now, it is all can't and insincerity to talk against money, as though it had no value? It may represent refinement, and education, and ten thousand blessed surroundings. It is the spreading of the table that feeds the children's hunger. It is the lighting of the furnace that keeps you warm. It is the making of the bed from which you rest from care and anxiety. It is the carrying of you out at last to decent sepulcher, and the putting up of the slab on which is chiseled the story of your Christian hope. It is simply hypocrisy, this tirade in pulpit and lecture hall against money.

But while all this is so, he who uses money or thinks of money as anything but a means to an end, will find out his mistake when the glittering treasures slip out of his nervous grasp, and he goes out of this world without a shilling of money or a certificate of stock. He might better have been the Christian porter that opened his gate, or the begrimed workman who last night heaved the coal into his cellar. Bonds and mortgages and leases have their use, but they make a poor yardstick with which to measure life. "They that boast themselves in their wealth and trust in the multitude of their riches, none of them can, by any means, redeem his brother or give to God a ransom for him, that he should not see corruption."

But I will remark, there are many—I wish there were more— who estimate their life by their moral and spiritual development.

It is not sinful egotism for a Christian man to say: "I am purer than I used to be. I am more consecrated to Christ than I used to be. I have got over a great many of the bad habits in which I used to indulge. I am a great deal better man than I used to be." There is no sinful egotism in that. It is not base egotism for a soldier to say: "I know more about military tactics than I used to before I took a musket in my hands, and learned to 'present arms,' and when I was a pest to the drill officer." It is not base egotism for a sailor to say: "I know better how to clew down the mizzen topsail than I used to before I had ever seen a ship." And there is no sinful egotism when a Christian man, fighting the battles of the Lord, or, if you will have it, voyaging toward a haven of eternal rest, says: "I know more about scriptural tactics and about voyaging toward heaven than I used to."

Why, there are those in this presence who have measured lances with many a foe and unhorsed it. There are Christian men here who have become swarthy by hammering at the forge of calamity. They stand on an entirely different plane of character from that which they once occupied. They are measuring their life on earth by golden-gated Sabbaths, by pentecostal prayer meeting, by communion tables, by baptismal fonths, by hallelujahs in the temple. They have stood on Sinai and heard it thunder. They have stood on Pisgah and looked over into the promised land. They have stood on Calvary and seen the cross bleed. They can, like Paul, the Apostle, write on their heaviest troubles "light" and "but for a moment." The darkest night their soul is irradiated, as was the night over Bethlehem, by the faces of those who have come to proclaim glory and good cheer. They are only waiting for the gate to open and the chains to fall off and the glory to begin.

I remark again: There are many—and I wish there were more—who are estimating life by the good they can do.

John Bradford said he counted that day nothing at all in which he had not, by pen or tongue, done some good. If a man begins right, I cannot tell how many tears he may wipe away, how many burdens he may lift, how many orphans he may comfort, how many outcasts he may reclaim. There have been men who have given their whole life in the right direction, concentrating all their wit and ingenuity and mental acumen and physical force and enthusiasm for Christ. They claimed the mountain and delved into the mine and crossed the sea and trudged the desert and dropped, at last, into martyr's graves, waiting for the resurrection of the just. They measured their lives by the chains they broke off, by the garments they put upon nakedness, by the miles they traveled to alleviate every kind of suffering. They felt in the thrill of every nerve, in the motion of every muscle, in every throb of their heart, in every respiration of their lungs, the magnificent truth: "No man liveth unto himself." They went through cold and through heat, foot-blistered, cheek-smitten, back-scourged, tempest-lashed, to do their whole duty. That is the way they measured life—by the amount of good they could do.

Now, I do not know what your advantages or disadvantages are; I do not know what your tact or talent is; I do not know what may be the fascination of your manners or the repulsiveness of them, but I know this: there is for you, my hearer, a field to culture, a harvest to reap, a tear to wipe away, a soul to save. If you have worldly means, consecrate them to Christ. If you have eloquence, use it on the side that Paul and Wilberforce used theirs. If you have learning, put it all into the poor box of the world's suffering. But if you have none of these—neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor learning—you, at any rate, have a smile with which you can encourage the disheartened; a frown with which you may blast injustice; a voice with which you may call the wanderer back to God. "Oh," you say, "that is a very sanctimonious view of life!" It is not. It is the only bright view of life, and it is the only bright view of death. Contrast the death scene of a man who has measured life by the worldly standard with the death scene of a man who has measured life by the Christian standard.

This is a good day in which to begin a new style of measurement. How old art thou? You see the Christian way of measuring life and the worldly way of measuring it. I leave it to you to say which is the wisest and best way. The wheel of time has turned very swiftly, and it has hurled us on. The old year has gone. The new year has come. For what you and I have been launched upon it, God only knows. Now let me ask you all. Have you made any preparation for the future? You have made preparation for time, my dear brother, have you made any preparation for eternity? Do you wonder that when that man on the Hudson river, in indignation, tore up the tract which was handed to him and just one word landed on his coat sleeve—the rest of the tract being pitched into the river—that one word aroused his soul. It was that one word, so long, so broad, so high, so deep —"eternity!" A dying woman, in her last moments, said: "Call it back." They said, "What do you want?" "Time," she said, "call it back!" "Oh, it cannot be called back! We might lose our fortunes and call them back; we might lose our health, and, perhaps, recover it; we might lose our good name and get that back; but time gone is gone forever.

Some of you during the past year, made preparation for eternity, and it makes no difference to you really, as to the matter of safety, whether you go now or go some other year—whether this year or the next year. Both your feet on the rock, the waves may dash around you. You can say, "God is our refuge and strength—a very pleasant help." You are on the rock, and you may defy all earth and hell to overthrow you. I congratulate you. I give you great joy. It is a happy new year to you.

I can see no sorrow at all in the fact that our years are going. You hear some people say, "I wish I could go back again to boyhood." I would not want to go back again to boyhood. I am afraid I might make a worse life out of it than I have made. You could not afford to go back to boyhood if it were possible. You might do a great deal worse than you have done. The past is gone! Look out for the future! To all Christians it is a time of gladness. I am glad the years are going. You are coming on nearer home. Let your countenance light up with the thought. Nearer home!

Does not our common sense teach us that it is better to be at the center than to be clear out on the rim of the wheel, holding nervously fast to the tire lest we be suddenly hurled into light, and eternal felicity? Through all kinds of optical instruments trying to peer in through the cracks and the keyholes of heaven—afraid that both doors of the celestial mansion will be swung wide open before our entranced vision—rushing about among the apothecary shops of this world, wondering if this is good for rheumatism, and that is good for neuraligia, and something else is good for a bad cough, lest we be suddenly ushered into a land of everlasting health where the inhabitant never says, "I'm sick."

What fools we all are to prefer the circumference to the center. What a dreadful thing it would be if we should be suddenly ushered from this wintry world into the May-time orchards of heaven; and if our pauperism of sin and sorrow should be suddenly broken up by a presentation of an emperor's castle surrounded by parks with springing fountains and paths, up and down which angels of God walk two and two.

In 1835 the French resolved that at Ghent they would have a kind of musical demonstration that had never been heard of. It would be made up of the chimes of bells and the discharge of cannon. The experiment was a perfect success. What with the ringing of the bells and the report of the ordnance, the city trembled, and the hills shook with the triumphal march that was as strange as it was overwhelming. With a most glorious accompaniment will God's dear children go into their high residence, when the trumpets shall sound and the last day has come. At the signal given, the bells of the towers, and of the lighthouses, and of the cities, will strike their sweetness into a last chime that shall ring into the heavens and float off upon the sea joined by the boom of bursting mine and magazine, augmented by all the cathedral towers of heaven—the harmonies of earth and the symphonies of the celestial realm making up one great trimphal march, fit to celebrate the ascent of the redeemed to where they shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. Woolhiser,
Mills, Neb., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. Geo. Leach,
1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me.

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WARS NOW WAGING.

IN AFRICA.

British against Sierra Leone natives.
British against Soudan Dervishes.
British against Uganda natives.
British against Niger territories natives.
Belgium against Congo Free State natives.
France against Algerian tribes on Southern frontier.
France against Senegal natives.
Transvaal against the Makatese.
Abyssinian Negus against rebellious Rases.
Morocco against border tribes.

IN ASIA.

British against the Mad Mullah.
China against revolutionists in Leinchou.
China against revolutionists in Szchuen province.
Corea against the Northern rebels.
Holland against the Sumatran Achinese.

IN EUROPE.

Albanians in Macedonia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolution in Salvador.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Bolivia.
Revolution in Ecuador.
—Chicago Tribune.

Poor Little Thing.

They had been watching the pretty girl.

"She seems to be very disconsolate," suggested one.

"She is," replied the other.

"Why?"

"Oh, Jack offered to bet a box of candy against a kiss with her on something or other and she took him up."

"And lost?"

"No; she won."—Chicago Post.

A Mutual Performance.

"Do you have any rule to regulate shaking hands?"

"Well, I never shake hands with any man oftener than he shakes hands with me."—Chicago Record.

In No Hurry.

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy.

"I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

La Grippe

It's here again! The doctors say it mostly attacks the weak, the thin, those with poor blood and nerves all unstrung. Escape is easy, simply by taking

Scott's Emulsion

The oil is the very best food for making rich blood and producing force and energy. The hypophosphites give stability and strength to the nerves. The germs of La Grippe cannot affect a body thus fortified.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. DAY

THE MAN WHO WAS FOUND FIT FOR THE EMERGENCY.

The Quiet Canton Lawyer Who Made a Good Secretary of State and a First-Class American Diplomat.

A Madrid newspaper, commenting on the personality of the members of the American peace commission, said of its president:

"He is a provincial lawyer without knowledge of diplomacy."

A witty writer in the London Mail referred to this remark in these words: "They can not understand him; he means what he says."

One of the most prominent judges of Canton, O., where the president of this peace commission has lived nearly all his life, said to me:

"He is a genius at truth-telling. When he states a case he does it so clearly and honestly that the jury can not help believing him."

JUDGE DAY AND HIS FAMILY.

All three of these remarks, although taken from such widely different sources, are truthful expressions of Judge Day's character.

Diplomacy has been defined as the gentle art of lying; Judge Day hasn't it, and his success in the peace negotiations of Paris was a tribute to sterling yet tactful American truthfulness. Old World diplomats, accustomed to verbal feints and parries, could not understand this quiet, determined American, who said what he meant the first time and stuck to it. By raising a smudge of argument around the language of the protocol they expected to confuse the main issue. But this village lawyer of Canton, accustomed to the clear statement of cases before a befogged jury, saw straight through their arts and argued well for his mighty client, the American nation.

Many people thought that President McKinley made a grave mistake in calling an unknown lawyer who was not a politician to a seat at the head of his cabinet, and in appointing a man who was not versed in diplomacy to be the president of a peace commission that was to decide the destiny of nations. Before he went to Paris, Judge Day had never before been outside of his native country.

Gen. Grant was clerking in a country store at the outbreak of the war. Lincoln was a small lawyer when he was called to the presidency. Somehow, down deep in the heart of every American there is a feeling that a man will arise for every crisis. Judge Day's success at Washington and at Paris confirms this impression, and pays tribute to President McKinley's acumen in the choice of men for his important positions. Although Judge Day desired no office and sought no rewards from the people, he will go back to his office in Canton as honorably known as any living American. He has met a great crisis with coolness, faithfulness and shrewdness.

His father was Judge Luther Day, of the supreme court of Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Judge Rufus P. Spalding, a legal authority of much repute. His great grandfather on his mother's side was Judge Zephaniah Swift of Connecticut. Every lad who has toiled over Swift's Digest knows the Swift who was Judge Day's ancestor. His paternal grandfather, David Day, was a keen-witted and ingenious man, a pioneer American.

Judge Day was an Ohio boy, born in Ravenna, April 17, 1849. After leaving the country schools, he prepared for college and entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1870. All the way through he exhibited unusual abilities as a speaker and as a keen-witted, clear-headed student. He was no athlete. Practically his only diversion—and it is still a diversion with him—was watching a game of base ball. Immediately on leaving college he became a student in the office of Judge G. F. Robinson, afterwards entering the law department of the University of Michigan, where he took a year's lectures. In 1872 he made his home in Canton and formed a law partnership with William A. Lynch. To-day there is this sign on the windows of a little office over a candy store not far from the Canton court house:

DAY, LYNCH & DAY,
LAWYERS.

The last named Day is a half-brother of Judge Day.

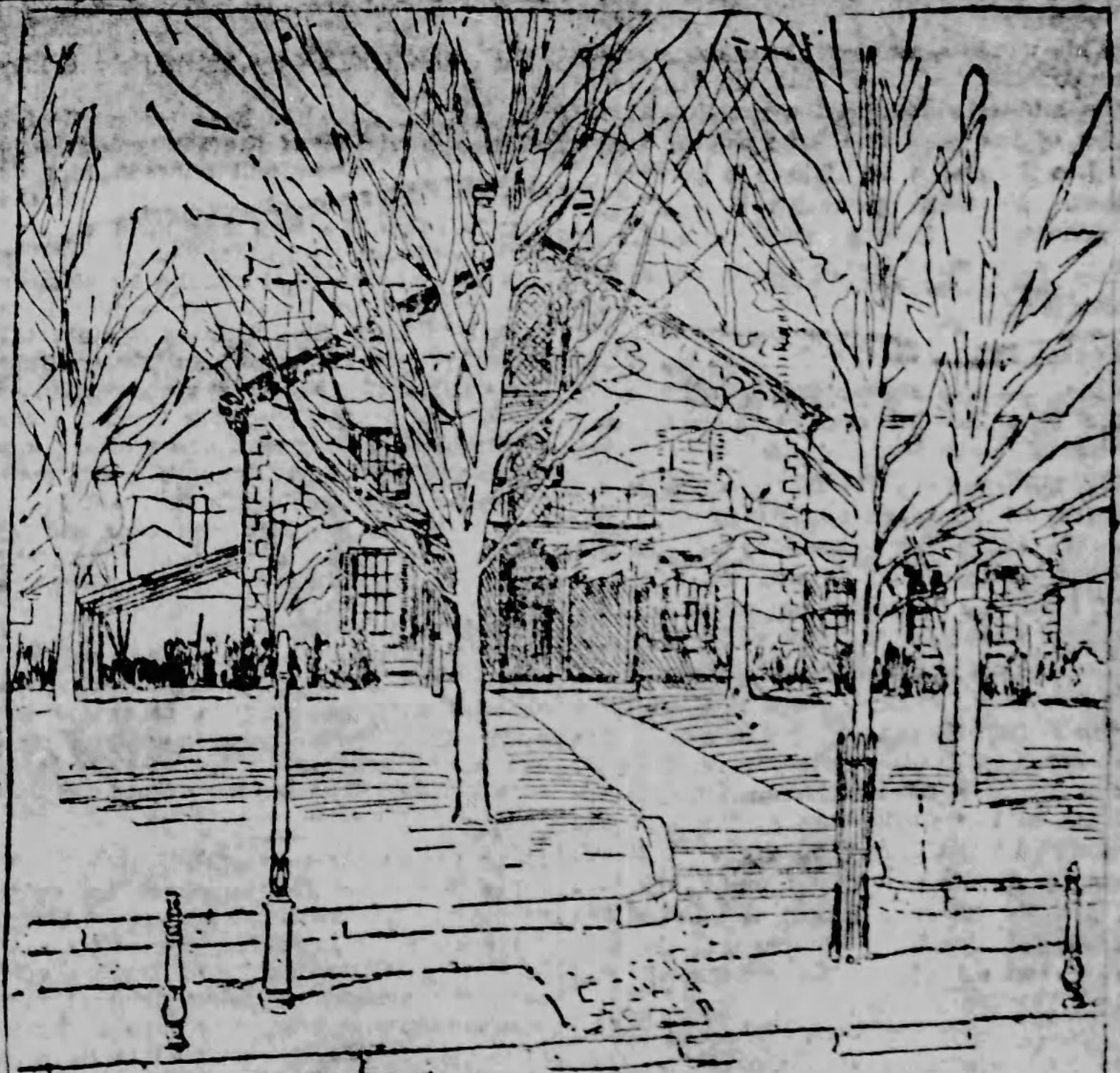
From the very first the new law firm was successful. It took the business that came, civil and criminal alike, and the practice soon mounted up until the firm was second in importance to none in the region. It has been heard in nearly every prominent case in Eastern Ohio for more than a quarter of a century, and during all of that time President McKinley has lived on the same street with Judge Day, and has been one of his warmest friends and clients.

President McKinley lived in a small two-story wooden house, much the worse for the stains of weather. It had a lawn in front with a picket fence, which relic hunters have recently chipped away. Judge Day's house was much larger and more pretentious. It stood far back from the street, and it is of cream colored brick, wide and hospitable, with a generous L reaching out at one end and a vineclad arbor at other. It is the old Shaefer homestead—Judge Day having married Miss Mary E. Shaefer on August 24, 1875.

Here the man who was to be President of the United States lived side by side with his future chief secretary. It was Judge Day who fought McKinley's contest for a seat in Congress in the '80's, and it was Judge Day whom President McKinley supported when he ran for judge of the court of common pleas, in 1886. Judge Day held this office less than a year, because he could not afford, with his wife and the four boys who were growing up around him, to occupy a place which gave him so little salary.

A little later, President Harrison made Judge Day a United States district judge, but he was compelled to resign almost immediately owing to the condition of his health. These two honors have won for Mr. Day his universal title of judge. They were the only public positions he ever held, and neither of them, nor his position in Washington, yielded him returns equal to what he could make from his own private practice in Canton.

Judge Day returns to the United States with the thanks of the entire nation. He was the American who was needed, and he has done his duty as an American.



THE DAY RESIDENCE, CANTON, OHIO.

—Life insurance is a good thing, but health insurance by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla is still better.

HOW MINISTER WAS PAID

Actor Hearne's Financial Troubles Compelled Finesse.

When Jim Hearn, now of "Shore Acres" fame, but at the time of this tale of no fame in particular, was married in Chicago, he was in bad financial condition, says the New York Telegraph. He was playing there with a company, and among the people of the cast was Al. Darney. Darney and Jim were old friends and, at times, companions in penury. Said Jim one day to Al:

"I'm going to be married to-night, Al. Will you stand up with me?"

"Of course, old man," said Al. "Have you money to pay the minister?"

"No," replied Hearn. "But I can get married by an Alderman, and get out of it that way."

"Well," said Darney, "I have a five-dollar gold piece here that was paid to me to-day. You may have that. I'll stand off the hackman and we'll do the thing all right."

So they hired a hack and all four, Hearn, Darney, the bride-elect and the single bridesmaid, drove up to the minister's as though they owned the place. Darney handed an envelope to Hearn, which became the property of the minister after the knot had been tied.

"Now," said Darney, after the wedding party had left the parsonage, "Let's go and have a bottle of wine."

"Did you have two five-dollar gold pieces?" Hearn asked in astonishment.

"No, one is enough."

"For heaven's sake, then," gasped Hearn, "what was in the envelope that I gave to the clergyman?"

"That," replied Darney, quietly, the anticipation of the wine making his voice smooth. "That envelope contained an order for two seats at the theatre."

GETTING RID OF FRICTION.

A novel invention has been exhibited before a large number of persons by J. M. Aives, a Russian civil engineer, in St. Petersburg. With this invention he proposes to revolutionize wheel locomotion. By attaching it to the wheels of any vehicle friction is reduced to its lowest possible limit.

To the amazement of the spectators an ordinary horse easily drew a wagon loaded with two and a half tons of goods. The mechanism of this device was kept a secret, the wheels being covered with a wooden framework. This precaution on the part of the inventor, it was explained, was because he had just applied for a patent and did not wish his invention made public until it had been protected by the patent.

$2.90 BUYS A $6.00 TANK HEATER
Five cents worth of soft coal per day and this tank heater will heat the water for 50 head of stock, can't burn out, made from heavy GALVANIZED STEEL, 25 inches high, will keep the water from freezing in largest tank in zero weather, fire never goes out, ashes can be removed without disturbing the fire or removing heater from tank, will burn anything, no heater made requiring so little attention, nothing more durable. WRITE FOR OUR FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CATALOGUE.
Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

ELGIN WATCHES

Time's Pulse

is recorded truthfully and minutely by that marvel of mechanical skill—an

Elgin Ruby Jeweled Watch.

Since Elgins began to be—a third of a hundred years ago—nearly eight million of these complete, truthful time tellers have done faithful duty,—more than any other factory has produced in the same period. The World's Standard.

Sold by Jewelers Everywhere.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 3, JANUARY 15, 1899.

Christ's First Miracle.

Golden Text: And his disciples believed on him. John ii:11.

(John ii:1-11. Memory verse, 11.)

1. And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there:
2. And both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to the marriage.
3. And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine.
4. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come.
5. His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it.
6. And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece.
7. Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.
8. And he saith unto them, Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it.
9. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was, (but the servants which drew the water knew,) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom,
10. And saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now.
11. This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.

Illustrative Applications.

And Jesus also was bidden, and his disciples, to the marriage (v. 2). You say being Christian is the yielding of mirth and pleasantness, of happy intercourse; that it is worldly to share in them; that the special mark of a genuine religion is to refuse them; that the colors of the Christian life ought to be dark and dim; that the sombre dress and the sombre tone belong to it; that right recreation even, glad and gay, is over on the Devil's territory. I behold my Master at this wedding feast,—a feast hilarious even,—and answer, No, not a single innocent, pleasant thing need the Christian yield. Beauty is his. Mirth is his. Laughter is his. Glad mingling with his fellows is his. All recreation, without the sting and stain of wrong, is the Christian's. His Lord's presence here at the marriage feast is perfect warrant.

And when the wine failed, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine (v. 3). There are times in everybody's life accurately represented here. The precious wine of strength, foresight, skill, hope even, seems to have been drained away. Yet, as the wedding feast did not cease, though the wine had failed, life must go on. Duties still confront, emergencies still demand. Learn from Mary the best thing you can ever do in such case,—tell Jesus of it. That is never an unbenignant trouble which forces you to him.

Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come (v. 4). While there is no slightest discourtesy in this reply, there is a certain tone of high responsibility to personal duty in it. The lesson is most important. We may not let even the dearest voices over-persuade us toward that which clashes with our own convictions of what we ought. "Stern daughter of the voice of God" Wadsworth calls duty. And duty's mandate is imperial, even though the loved tones of a mother may suggest otherwise.

Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it (v. 5.) "Give me a great thought, that I may live upon it," cried the German poet. There is no nobler thought with which to give impulse, courage, victory, to life, than this injunction of the mother of Jesus. Whatsoever Jesus says is best, highest, holiest. To do it steadily is to put yourself in line with righteousness, and righteousness holds mortgage on all true success.

And they filled them up to the brim (v. 7). Suppose they had only filled them a little way! It is fair to think that only so much wine had been supplied. But brimming obedience brought brimming blessing. Is not this the reason of our little spiritual strength, joy, peace? Our obedience is so slight! But brim the water-pots of the days with glad obedience and you shall find life's common water changed to an overplus of the wine of blessing.

And when the ruler of the feast tasted the water now become wine (v. 9). "Call things by their names," said Robert Hall. "Glass of brandy and water! This is the current, but not the appropriate, name. Ask for a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation." Not in the least degree has Christ's example any sanctioning relation to brandy-drinking, gin-drinking, whisky-drinking, etc. I have no right to argue liberty for the use of liquors which burn up body, and soul as well.

Thou hast kept the good wine until now (v. 10). "Tristissimus ut constat hominum"—"It is confessed the most gloomy of mankind," wrote Pliny of the Roman Emperor Tiberius. Notwithstanding he was dweller in the enchanting island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples. Besides, the world was at his feet to pay tribute to his slightest whim. But it is thus the master of the world, sickened with satiety, sends wail to the Roman senate: "May all the gods and goddesses destroy me worse than I daily feel, if I know, conscript fathers, what to write to you!" But what unfailing cheer is in the heart of the Apostle as he stands amid the shadows of the end, exclaiming: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness!" And how John Wesley triumphs over age and death as he declares "The best of all is, God is with us!" Ah! the world's wine palls. There is an adder in its cup. But what Christ gives does not perish with the using. Christ gives the best wine last.—Weyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Of Different Kinds.

"Willie Jones, how many pounds make a ton?"

"All depends, ma'am, on the stuff. A ton of coal, with the wagon and driver weighed in, comes to about 1,900 pounds, pa says; and I saw in a newspaper the other day that a ton of gold is about $120,000."—Harper's Bazar.

A Depressing Influence.

"You ought to be happy," said the Chinese philosopher. "You have all that a man ought to wish for. All you lack is a few empty signs of power."

"Yes," answered Li Hung Chang: "I'm the richest man on earth, and I suppose I ought to be happy. But I'm not. I can't be comfortable when I realize that the empress dowager may at any moment take it into her head to use my peacock plumage for a feather duster and my yellow jacket for a mop."—Washington Star.

Childhood's Sweetest prayer......

There is a very familiar old story current before the times when colloquialism of "chestnut" had come into use to designate this sort of story, which tells how a United States Congressman wagered $5 with one of his fellows that the latter could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, says the New York Herald.

It should be remembered that this was in the old days, when Congressmen were less learned and less pious than they are at present. Congressman No. 2 took the bet at once, and glibly rattled off:

> Now I lay me down to sleep,
> I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
> If I should die before I wake
> I pray the Lord my soul to take.

Whereupon Congressman No. 1 produced the five dollar bill and handed it over with the admiring remark:

"I really didn't think you knew it so well."

This is a good story, of course, or it would not have stood the test of time so well as it has. Yet, after all, were these Congressmen so utterly in the wrong as might appear at first blush? To be sure, Congressman No. 2 did not repeat the great Lord's Prayer, or, in ecclesiastical terms, the Pater Noster. Yet he did repeat the prayer which was known in mediaeval times as the White Pater Noster, and which still preserves that name in some remote portions of Europe. Chaucer calls it thus in his "Night Spell":

> Lord Jesus Christ and Seynte Benedight
> Bless this house from every wicked wight,
> Fro nightes verray, the white pater nostre.
> When wonestow now, Seynte Petre's soster.

That the prayer thus named embodied our familiar rhyme is proved beyond a doubt by Ady in his Candle in the Dark (1655), who quotes the following lines as the White Pater Noster:

> Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,
> Bless the bed that I lie on,
> And, blessed Guardian Angel, keep
> Me safe from danger while I sleep.
>
> I lay me down to rest me,
> And pray the Lord to bless me;
> If I should sleep, no more to wake,
> I pray the Lord my soul to take.

Dr. Isaac Watts, the famous English hymnologist, evidently had the whole of the White Pater Noster in mind when he paraphrased it thus:

> I lay my body down to sleep,
> Let angels guard my bed,
> And through the hours of darkness keep
> Their watch around my head.
> With cheerful heart I close my eyes,
> Since thou wilt not remove,
> And in the morning let me rise
> Rejoicing in thy love.

It is evident that Protestantism gradually rejected the saints and angels from the invocation, and remodeled the lines into the form that is now familiar to us. In the original form, or something like it, the White Pater Noster appears in the hymnology of every country. Thus, in provincial France it comes down from immemorial antiquity in this fashion:

> Dieu l'a fait, je la dit.
> J'ai trouve quatre anges couchees a mon lit
> Et le bon Dieu au milieu,
> De quoi puis-je avoir peur?
> Le bon Dieu est mon pere,
> La Vierge ma mere,
> Les Saints mes freres,
> Les Saintes mes soeurs,
> Le bon Dieu m'a dit
> Leve toi, couche toi,
> Ne crains rien; le feu, l'orage et la tempete
> Ne peuvent rien contre toi;
> Saint Jean, Saint Marc, Saint Luc et Saint Matthieu,
> Qui met let ames en repos,
> Mettez la mienne si Dieu le veut.

A variant in the Loire approximates more closely to our own quatrain:

> Jesus m'endort,
> Si je trepasse, mande mon corps,
> Si je trespasse, mande mon ame,
> Si je vie, mande mon esprit.

Other variants may be found in other parts of France, in Italy, in Germany and elsewhere.

A more modern variant that still survives among the old Catholic families of rural England and Scotland runs as follows:

> Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,
> God bless the bed that I lie on!
> Four corners to my bed,
> Four angels round me spread!
> One at the foot and one at the head,
> And two to keep
> My soul asleep!
> And should I die before I wake,
> I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take,
> For my Redeemer Jesus' sake.

There seems also to be some faint reminiscence of the first part of the original White Pater Noster in the gruesome nursery song which many of us have sung in our youth with a shiver:

> Ding! dong! passing bell!
> Fare thee well my mother.
> Put me in my chip-chip-chap
> Beside my darling brother.
> My coffin shall be black,
> Six angels at my back.
> Two to sing,
> Two to pray,
> And two to take my soul away.
> When I am dead and gone,
> And all my bones are rotten,
> Then this little book will tell
> That I am not forgotten.

In the form in which we know the prayer it would see that it made its earliest printed appearance in the New England Primer, along with such metrical masterpieces as:

> Zaccheus, he
> Did climb the tree
> Our Lord to see.

And

> In Adam's fall
> We sinned all.

To go back to the subject of bets upon these familiar lines, one was thus recorded in the Boston Globe in April, 1889:

"A few days ago some five or six gentlemen were talking together, when one of them offered to bet with each of the others that not one of them could write down correctly the child's prayer beginning, 'Now, Lord, I lay me down to sleep.' The offer having been taken, each man wrote his version of the prayer, and each one failed to write it correctly, as they all admitted when the proposer of the bets sumbitted to them the following version:

> Now, Lord, I lay me down to sleep,
> I pray, Thee, Lord, my soul to keep,
> And if I die before I wake
> I pray, Thee, Lord, my soul to take.

The Boston Globe neglected to give its authority for this version, and probably no incontrovertible authority exists. Yet there is intrinsic probability that the Globe, or rather the ingenious gentleman whom it quotes, was correct in his emendation over the form printed in the New England Primer. Certainly the use of the personal pronoun "Thee" expresses a more immediate presence than does the article "the," and not only a more immediate presence, but also a more immediate recognition. It is like the communion of Moses in the olden time, talking with his Maker, "face to face." Further, as a mere matter of good taste, it is impossible to repeat these lines as heedlessly, as rapidly, or, it might be added, as irreverently, when we use the pronoun as we can when we use the article. We seem compelled to hesitate for a moment in order to give emphasis to the former.

It may be added that a little light is thrown upon the matter by the old Catholic variant quoted above with its line:

I pray, Thee, Lord, my soul to take.

In conclusion, the hint is not out of place that the White Pater Noster was originally suggested by Psalm iv., 8:

"I will lay me down in peace, and sleep, for Thou, O Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

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MRS. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, as wife of the governor, will preside over the executive mansion at Albany for the next two years. She was born Miss Carow. She was an intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt's first wife. She is in her early thirties. She is of medium height, with fair complexion, dark eyes and hair and possesses a remarkable charm of manner. The governor-prospective has no more fervent champion than his accomplished wife, who is a firm believer in her husband's talents and unlimited ability. Mrs. Roosevelt is unquestionably the greatest spur to her husband in his public career, and is perhaps more ambitious for him than he is for himself.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Personally Mrs. Roosevelt shrinks from publicity. The one thing she has declared she could never consent to is a newspaper interview, and she is probably the most difficult woman to approach in America. Not that she is in the least bit haughty, or that she affects any especial exclusiveness, but that by nature she is retiring and sensitive to an extreme degree.

In no sense a woman of fashion, Mrs. Roosevelt dresses simply, always in perfect taste. She wears few jewels and these remarkably handsome ones.

There are six little Roosevelts—the eldest a daughter by Mr. Roosevelt's first wife, who was formerly Miss Alice Lee, of Boston.

Socially Mrs. Roosevelt cannot fail to be a very charming figure and as the governor's wife and the head of fashionable society at Albany she is sure to be greatly admired.—New York World.

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It will be impossible to fill any orders sent us from now, until we have completed new arrangements, which we hope to do shortly.

Meanwhile, send us no more tea set orders until our new announcement appears in The Blade. We will not be able to fill them until that time.

WATTERSON'S BUGLE-CALL.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, celebrated the new year by a political editorial, in which he calls upon the Democratic party to abandon false gods, get out of the woods and join the procession in its onward march. Here is an extract giving the meat of this remarkable article:

> To come down to hard, logical facts, old horse sense sitting in the rocker, the issue of free silver bing relegated to the limbo of busted shades, the tariff issue peacefully reposing upon the shelf, where the Cleveland administration left it to wait for free trade under new conditions, the season of famine ended and the season of plenty arrived, what are the Democrats to do for a national platform and ticket?
>
> There is but one thing for them to do. The voters have about made up their minds that party pledges are fabricated chiefly to be broken. Let the Democrats, banking on this circumstance, put up a ticket without a platform; let them nominate candidates for President and Vice President who are a platform in themselves; and, if they can induce the great admiral and gallant general to accept, here is the card to win with:
>
> For President—George Dewey, of Vermont.
>
> For Vice President—Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.
>
> Platform—The Stars and Stripes. God bless them!
>
> Even now the Republican leaders, who rarely fail to take time by the forelock, and who never lt go their grip upon the shore line, are planning to make their campaign of 1900 on the broad principle of national unification and expansion. They are not going to handicap themselves with any ancient platform rubbish.
>
> The President knows his business. At the opportune moment we shall see William McKinley and Joseph Wheeler march down to the footlights, hand in hand, the flag above them—beneath them emblazoned on a strip of red white and blue, "The land we love from end to end," or words to that effect, and then what? What are the Democrats going to do about it? How are they going to meet it?
>
> There only hope is for a new shuffle, cut and deal of the political pasteboards. Every card in the greasy pack thy have been playing with has been thumbed, crimped and dogeared to death. Every card is a marked card. They might as well play with hands spread upon the table, face up, as to hope to win with such cards. But if they can send the fools to the rear and get their levelheaded men together, it is not too late for them to lay the foundations for a campaign having at least some tangible chance of success before it.

Mr. Watterson is right in every statement—even the hissing-hot stroke he deals to Mr. Bryan, when he advises sending "the fools to the rear." With such a ticket, nominated on such a platform—assuming the platform to be adopted in good faith—the Democratic party could rally to its standard voters who have never yet cast a Democratic ballot.

Dewey is altogether unobjectionable as a Presidential candidate. He is a Republican, and of a family which has been Republican ever since that party was organized. He is an expansionist, and only the other day declared with emphasis that for us to ignobly shirk our responsibilities by abandoning the Philippines would be to put us back two hundred years. And Fitzhugh Lee is a man for whom the entire American nation, irrespective of politics, entertains the highest respect and admiration.

But, unfortunately, the Democratic party will never obey the trumpet-call of the Kentucky Bayard—the political knight without fear and without reproach. It is not built that way. His platform fails in the vital and essential point of all Democratic platforms, in that it does not assume that the people are befooled, defrauded, oppressed and burdened, and that the Democratic party has the heaven-born mission of removing their burdens, abolishing their oppressions, and of ushering in the millenium the day after the election.

The typical Democrat has his face turned to the past, his admiring gaze fixed upon publicists who have been dust for something like a century—men who were sagacious in their day and generation, under the conditions then existing, but whose political precepts are to-day as outworn as the discarded shell of the grub from which the butterfly has emerged. Watterson's call is Quixotic in that demands an impossibility—a turning of the Democratic visage to the front, a fixing of its eyes upon the resplendent future instead of the graves of the past.

It won't work, Henry. Your party does not appreciate you. It abuses you for your statesmanlike efforts to put it on the road to success, and hates you because you are not a dull and stupid worshiper before the false god with ass's ears which it venerates. Come out from among the heathen and unregenerate, and join the party of progress, the party which believes in the grand destiny of the American people, and bends its energies to realize it. Why not become a Republican in fact as you are in spirit?

The people of the United States began the new year with much cause for self-gratulation. Let us be worthy of the grand opportunities for the betterment of the human race which are now opening before us.

Work on the great battleship Ohio has commenced at San Francisco. She will be one of the largest ships in the American navy, and in every way a credit to the state for which she is named.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

"The King is dead! Long live the King!"

There is a sadness in bidding farewell to the old year, as all have a slight feeling of doubt in beginning the new one. There is a little pathos in the fact that the years never treat us so kindly, but there is a fear on beginning a new twelvemonth whether the good it brings will not be accompanied by some ill.

This should be but a passing thought. Every one should face the future with courage and hope, with high ambition and a determination to greater achievement than in the past. Let the dead Past bury its dead. Come out from among the graves of dead hopes and ambitions, turn your face to the sun-rising, and with dauntless front and high resolve, press onward, determined to do your full duty to yourself and your fellow-men.

The year just closing has been one of prosperity to us as a nation. It will in the future be looked upon as marking the beginning of a new era in our national history. With it the United States abandons our old-time isolation, our policy of letting the rest of the world alone so long as it leaves us in quiet. We realize at last that a nation has duties to perform in civilizing the world and urging it forward in the path of progress, and the new year will see us for the first time assuming our rightful place as a world-power, and doing our part in the work which, under God, has been ordained for us.

Let no true American hesitate to accept to the full the high destiny of the nation and the duties which it imposes. Let us not shrink back in cowardly fear of we know not what. Our destiny as a nation was decided by Dewey's guns in Manila Bay. From that day it was a certainty that a career had been opened for us in the Far East for the future, and that, in the coming evolution of gray old Asia from a barbaric civilization which has kept her stationary for centuries, American ideas and institutions are to play a leading part in bringing her up to twentieth-century enlightenment. He who doubts is a traitor to his country. He who hesitates delays the inevitable. We believe this nation's projection into the affairs of Asia is a part of the great design which is to be carried out in the coming century; and it is as futile for us to attempt to evade the mandate of the Supreme Ruler as it was for the faint-hearted prophet Jonah to escape the direct command laid upon him.

All hail, then, to the new year, which begins for us this new era of our national history!

SENATOR MORRILL DEAD.

The patriarch of the United States Senate, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, has passed away, in his 89th year. For thirty years he has been continually in the United States Senate, an honor to the state which honored him by continuous re-election.

Senator Morrill, after a life-long and active commercial career, which had been very successful, determined to retire and enjoy the life of a country gentleman. This was in 1854. His views on the then exciting issue of the extension of slavery into the territories, were so pronounced against the iniquity involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that his neighbors elected him to the national House of Representatives. He took a prominent position at once in that body and became chairman of the ways and means committee. He was the father of the first protective tariff law after the Walker free trade tariff of 1847—the Morrill bill, which became a law in 1860.

His service in the House continued through the civil war period, and ended only when the legislature of Vermont, in 1867, promoted him to the Senate, where he has remained continuously since. His services have been of the highest order in that body. A few months ago, he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, after fifty years of married life. This event depressed him greatly, and not long ago he announced that he would withdraw from the Senate at the end of his term, on acocunt of his advanced age and growing infirmities. Death has now terminated his earthly career before that purpose could be carried out.

It is with men like Senator Morrill that the destinies of the nation are safest. He was a well-educated man. By this we do not mean merely familiarity with the ordinary branches, but a real education—that of the reason as well as the memory. Broad-minded and cultured, he brought to the consideration of public questions the genius of a statesman rather than the prejudices of a partisan. His influence has been potent for many years in shaping legislation of value, especially on financial and commercial questions—his position as chairman of the Senate finance committee giving him a leading part in all bills relating to the tariff, banking or the currency.

THE DRINK HABIT HANDICAP.

The United States commissioner of labor has just made public the results of his examination into the question as to what extent the fact of being a drinking man bars a man from obtaining employment.

Circulars of inquiry were sent to 7,000 employing concerns, all of which are representative in their lines of business. There were 6,976 replies received. Of these, 5,363 state that they take the drink habit into consideration in employing new men. The reason given by most is that it is simply a business precaution. The employer is liable for damage done by accident in his establishment, and it is only prudent to employ only men with clear heads.

The reason is a good one, and should be pondered by every workingman. To have a reputation as a sober man is distinctly in a man's favor in obtaining work, and in these days of intense competition every man who desires to prosper will see the necessity, as a bit of business prudence, for avoiding the drink habit.

What a hullabaloo there will be—what a ringing of bells, and blowing of whistles, and firing of cannon—when "old" 1899 is "rung out," and the new century is rung in.—Buffalo Commercial.

But 1899 don't end the century. It takes 100 years to make a century, not 99. The nineteen centuries will not be completed until midnight of December 31, 1900. See?

The evacuation of Havana by the Spaniards, and the assumption of control by the Americans, passed off without a hitch or any scene of violence, such as had been predicted.

The old proverb, "As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," has been verified within the past three days.

AGONCILLO'S PROTEST.

Agoncillo, representing Aguinaldo, has issued from London a protest against the assumption of control of the Philippine Islands by the United States. It is a shrewd document, but its whole argument is based on an untrue assumption. This is, that Aguinaldo represents the masses of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. The great majority of them never heard of him. He is simply the head of a junta of Filipinos residing on the island of Luzon. The so-called Philippine republic has no standing in international law. Its supporters are simply insurgents against Spain, who have not achieved independence, nor even a recognition of belligerent rights. Agoncillo's conclusion is as follows:

> If, in the treaty of Paris, there had simply been declared the withdrawal and abandonment by the Spaniards of their dominion—if they ever had one—over the Filipino territory; if America, on accepting peace, had signed the treaty without prejudice to the rights of the Philippines and with the view of coming to a subsequent settlement with the existing Filipino national government, thus recognizing the sovereignty of the latter, their alliance and the carrying out of their promises of honor to the said Filipinos, it is very evident that no protest against their action would have been made. But in view of the terms of the third article of the protocol, the proceedings of the American commissioners and the imperative necessity of safeguarding the national rights of my country, I make this protest, which I have made an extensive one for the aforesaid reasons and with the corresponding legal restrictions against the action taken and the resolutions passed by the peace commissioners at Paris and in the treaty signed by them.

The Filipino national government is not, and has not been, recognized by the United States. No alliance was made with it by the United States, nor was there any pledge or promise made to them; hence none was violated.

The assertions that pledges were made by the United States are expressly contradicted by Admiral Dewey himself. He states that he promised them nothing, and the fact is that he had no authority to make any promises except under instructions from the President, and these could only relate to the conduct of the war, for even our chief executive has no power, without the consent of Congress, to make promises regarding the future civil status of the Philippines.

When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, Aguinaldo was at Hong Kong. He was not in the field waging war for independence against Spain. He had been active in the insurrection in Luzon before our war broke out, but he and the other leaders had been bought off. The money was paid to Aguinaldo, who hurried off to Hong Kong without sharing it with the other leaders. These latter gentlemen attempted to renew the insurrection, but did nothing of importance till Dewey struck his blow. Then Aguinaldo hurried back from Hong Kong, and gave Dewey a deal of trouble before hostilities were over.

It is plain the facts are against Agoncillo and his master. Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines was conceded by the would; her right to cede it to us is unquestioned. Aguinaldo will not find Uncle Sam disposed to buy him off also, if that is his little game.

ROBERTS, THE POLYGAMIST.

B. H. Roberts, the polygamous representative-elect from Utah, intends to make a fight for a seat in Congress. He has the courage to admit that he is a polygamist, and he proposes to rely on the fact that polygamy is the belief of the Mormon church to secure his seat. He boldly declares that Joseph Smith "received a commandment from the Lord" to introduce polygamy into the church, and, after arguing his case from that standpoint, he reaches this conclusion:

> It appears to me that modern Christians must either learn to tolerate polygamy or give up forever the glorious hope of resting in Abraham's bosom. That which God approves, and so strikingly approves, must be not only not bad, but positively good, pure and holy.
>
> Notwithstanding this, however, the hand of the Gentiles was laid so heavy on the people of the Lord that, in His mercy, God permitted them to cease therefrom from expediency, and, true to the pledges given by the church, no polygamous marriages have since been celebrated by the church. But not even the church can take away from a man the wives it has already given him. They are his for time and for eternity, and I think the great, broad-minded and just American people will not require a man to cast off the wives he has, with whom he has lived, nor to abandon his children.

Mr. Roberts will find that, while he may believe what he will, under the guise of religion or pretended revelation, he will not be permitted to practice anything which is contrary to the law, nor make his religion an excuse for insulting and outraging the moral sense of the American people. Once admit the theory for which he contends—that a man may do anything he pleases, if he makes its doing a part of his religious creed—and the door would be opened for any and all crimes and misdemeanors. The next House of Representatives can not too speedily expel Roberts, and thus make the Mormon majority in Utah understand that their infamous tenet can not be countenanced.

THAT $100,000 STORY.

Judge Day, it will be noted, says it is ridiculous to talk about the peace commisioners getting $100,000 each, or anything like that sum for their services at Paris. It is predicted that the commissioners will be given about $15,000 each and their expenses. Such a fee would be a moderate one for a lawyer in a big railroad case, and it is certainly not excessive for the important work the commissioners performed.

All the basis there ever was for the story was a statement made, just before the commission started for Paris, that the total expenses of the commission would probably reach $100,000, including the fees of the members. A New York "yellow" paper, a few days ago, started the story that each member would receive $100,000, and raved over it as "extravagance." After it had exploited it in several successive issues, newspaper men at Washington inquired about it, and found it to be a fake. Then the original promoter of it announced that the commissioners would not receive that fee, and proceeded to take credit to itself for "stopping the steal." Of course a lot of obscure opposition papers took up the lie, and some of them are still exploiting it, being too cowardly to admit that it is a lie, pure and simple.

The American flag loses none of its beauty because it floats over the administration building at Havana.

Senator Quay has discovered that this thing of shaking plum trees has its political dangers.

The new year starts in with Spain without a foothold in the Western continent.

Will 1899 see that world-contest over China, or will it be postponed?

ANTI-EXPANSION IN 1824.

Away back in 1824, when President Monroe recommended the occupation of Oregon, with its 94,560 square miles (including what is now the state of Washington, of course), the anti-expansionists were very much in evidence, and their arguments were exactly the same as those of the anti-expansionists of to-day, though the Philippines are now far ahead of what Oregon was then, in the matter of civilization and possibilities of rapid future development.

A bill was introduced in Congress to establish a military and trading post on the Columbia River, one of the mightiest streams of this continent. Senator Dickerson, of New Jersey, opposed the bill—which was introduced in accordance with the suggestion of President Monroe—and in a speech demonstrated the "folly" of trying to acquire Oregon. He said:

> We have not adopted a system of colonization, and it is to be hoped we never shall. Oregon can never be one of the United States. If we extend our laws to it we must consider it as a colony. * * * As yet, we have sent no military force there. What is the immediate pressure for such a force at this time? To protect our ships engaged in the whaling and fishing, and in the fur trade, and taking of sea otters. The whalers are caught in the Southern latitudes and all the sea otters we shall ever take upon the coast of Oregon territory would not pay the expense of marching a single company across the Rocky Mountains. * * *
>
> But is this territory of Oregon ever to become a state, a member of the Union? Never. The Union is already too extensive—and we must make three or four new states from the territories already formed. (There were then twenty-four states.)
>
> The distance from the mouth of the Columbia to the mouth of the Missouri is 3,555 miles—from Washington to the mouth of the Missouri is 1,160 miles—making the whole distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia river 4,703 miles—but say 4,650. The distance, therefore, that a member of Congress of this state of Oregon would be obliged to travel in coming to the seat of Government and returning home would be 9,300 miles; this, at the rate of $8 for every twenty miles, would make his traveling expenses amount to $3720. Every member of Congress ought to see his constituents once a year. This is already very difficult for those in the most remote parts of the Union.
>
> At the rate which the members of Congress travel according to law, that is twenty miles per day, it would require, to come to the seat of government from Oregon and return 465 days. Yet a young, able-bodied Senator might travel from Oregon to Washington and back once a year, but he could do nothing else. It would be more expeditious, however, to come by water round Cape Horn, or to pass through Bering Straits, round the north coast of this continent to Baffin's Bay, thence through Davis' Straits to the Atlantic, and so on to Washington. It is true, this passage is not yet discovered, except upon our maps—but it will be as soon as Oregon shall be a state.
>
> If we plant a colony at Oregon we must protect it, and at an enormous expense. And what advantage can we expect in return? Surely none. We form a vulnerable point where our enemy can easily reach us, and where it will be very difficult to defend ourselves.

Does not that read like the arguments against holding the Philippines? Yet when we realize the importance of Oregon and Washington, with their agricultural, lumber and mining resources, it seems impossible to think that men opposed the acquisition of that splendid empire. And fifty years from now the arguments of the anti-expansionists of today will be as absurd, if they are then remembered.

OF CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

We regret very much that there is even a single dissentient voice in the North against the broadly American and highly magnanimous view expressed by President McKinley, in his Atlanta speech, regarding the care of the graves of the Confederate dead.

The few who have voiced opposition to his words allege their fear that it may be construed as a condonement of treason and rebellion, and a quasi-justification of the position of the South, which led to the civil war. There is no fear of that. No misconstruction is possible.

The Confederates were Americans; they were men of the same blood and race as ourselves. Those of them now living, and the sons of those dead, are as true and as loyal citizens of the United States as any man whose father wore the blue in that conflict, or who was himself in the Union ranks. To care for the graves of Confederate dead is no more an approval of the mistake the South made than the care of Spanish wounded at Santiago was an approval of Spain's misgovernment of Cuba.

The Union was the victor in the mighty conflict between brethren back in the '60's. That victory was complete and overwhelming. So great was it that the men of the South to-day realize that the welfare of republican self-government in the world was at issue in the question whether the great republic should remain one nation, or be split into two separate ones, hostile to and jealous of each other. They realize that the outcome was best for all concerned, and best for the world.

We were the victors. We can afford to be magnanimous to the last degree. It will not be misconstrued; it will not lead to future rebellion. The constitutional question involved was, whether any state had the right to peaceably secede from the Union and become independent. The constitution itself is silent on that specific point. The question could not be settled in courts of law. The sword only could decide it, and its arbitrament was invoked. The answer was, "No!" From that decision there is no appeal. No man, even in the South, thinks of disputing it. The question is settled forever. Let us be brethren, drop all ill feeling, and strike hands with our fellow-Americans of the South over the grave of sectional jealousy.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD.

In the death of Senor Romero, ambassador to the United States, Mexico has lost one of her most capable statesmen. For many years he has represented her at Washington, and always with honor to himself and benefit to his country. To his long and laborious service is to be attributed the excellent understanding between the two neighbor republics which now exists; and his death at this juncture comes as a distinct misfortune.

Within a short time, the extradition treaty between the two countries expires, and there are objections in Mexico to its renewal, because this government refused to extradite certain Mexicans who had fled across the border, charged with certain criminal offenses, but whose capture was really instigated by political motives. For this reason they were not given up. There is no doubt that Senor Romero would have smoothed over the difficulty, so as to secure a new extradition treaty; but this may prove a difficult task, now that he is gone.

Col. Bryan should remember it is only military men who have won victories that ever become popular idols.

The grip does not flourish in this kind of weather.

It is now Governor Roosevelt, of New York.

NEW CANADIAN TREATY.

The joint high commissioners will reassemble at Washington on January 5, to complete the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain on Canadian matters. The treaty is in an advanced state of preparation, and will probably be ready to sign early this month.

It is stated from Washington that the agreement does not cover all of the questions originally discussed, as there were a few on which the divergence of opinion was too great to admit of compromise. The commissioners finally agreed to cover all the ground possible, and report a treaty anyhow. The most troublesome question was reciprocity with Canada, and it is probable the provision will cover the point to only a limited degree. Of course the greatest interest on this side of the line will be in the provisions, if any are adopted, regarding the Alaska boundary, sealing in the open sea, and the Atlantic fisheries.

The United States is now shipping great quantities of steel billets to England, the steamship Linoluden carrying 1,500 billets to the manufacturers of Great Britain. The cheapest steel in the world ih now made in this country.

Argentina is negotiating for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The demands of business compel her to take the step.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Cuba Libre.

Cuba is at last free. On January 1, at noon, the Spanish flag came down over Havana, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in its place, and Cuba passed forever from Spanish control. It is now held, in trust by the United States until a stable and free government can be framed, resting on the consent of all the inhabitants—not a government controlled by a junta of revolutionists, but one participated in by all the people, and having their full and free consent and loyal approbation.

Cuba's Military Government.

By direction of the President a military division to be known as the Division of Cuba has been created, and Major General John R. Brooke has been placed in command. Under him and in command of all the troops in the province of Havana, is Major General Fitzhugh Lee, of the volunteers. General Brooke is a fine soldier, and we do not doubt that he has the administrative ability necessary to the proper government of the island. In General Lee he certainly has a very able assistant—a man not only strong in military affairs but experienced in civil government. General John R. Brooke is a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the army in April, 1861, as captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, and in November of the same year he was made colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers. On May 12, 1865, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, for distinguished service during the Wilderness campaign and at Spottsylvania. On August 1 of that year he was promoted a brevet major-general of volunteers, for gallantry at Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor. On July 28, 1866, he became a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and on March 2, 1867, in recognition of his meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg, he was made a colonel. He was made a brigadier-general in 1888 and a major-general in May, 1897.

The Philippines.

The President is conferring with his advisers as to the wisdom of sending a commission to study the conditions in the Philippines without waiting for action by Congress. There are fears that Congress may cause trouble by indefinitely delaying action.

Maj. Gen. Otis has been selected for military governor of the Philippines, and Maj. Gen. Lawton will succeed him as commander of the military forces in the islands. Gen. Lawton has been ordered to proceed directly to Manila.

At an expense of $1,900, the President's proclamation to the Filipinos has been cabled to Maj. Gen. Otis at Manila for promulgation. It promises the natives home rule under the supreme direction of the United States, promises them a voice in the local government, and makes them eligible to official positions. The economic policy of the open door is fully set forth. The Filipinos are informed that radical measures will be taken if necessary. The disarming of the insurgents is ordered.

Spanish Rebellion.

The Spaniards of Guam have rebelled against the American governor and have deposed him, refusing to recognize his authority. Joseph Sisto was declared governor, and collected a tax of $6 a head, securing also fifteen tons of powder and other ammunition.

Gold Standard in Cuba.

The President has approved an order regulating the financial system of Cuba. All customs, taxes, etc., are to be paid in United States money or foreign gold coin, the alphonsino being fixed at $4.82 and the louis at $3.86. The peso is valued at 60 cents. The alphonsino is a Spanish 25-peso piece, and the louis a 20-franc French piece.

Bringing Home Our Dead.

The Quartermaster's department of the army is preparing to bring back the bodies of all American officers and soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine islands. The shipment will begin in two weeks. Relatives are advised to address the Quartermaster General.

"Embalmed" Beef.

Maj. Gen. Miles was the principal witness before the war investigating committee on December 21, and talked freely. At no time, he said, was there a sufficiency of medical supplies in the Santiago campaign. The shelter for the wounded was bad. Gen. Miles condemned the rations provided for the Porto Rican campaign. The meat he referred to as "embalmed beef." Fresh beef could be bought in Porto Rico for six cents a pound, and he looked for inquiry into the purchase price of "embalmed beef" and the cost of transportation. Maj. Gen. Merritt also testified regarding the Manila campaign.

Secret War History.

The Navy department has made public a number of additional reports which throw new light on some of the incidents of the war. It was Dewey who secured immunity from attack by Camara by urging the formation of a squadron to proceed against Spain. The reports also tell of the secret trips to Spain and Porto Rico of naval officers, who kept the department informed of the enemy's movements.

Peace Treaty Will Be Ratified.

Ever since the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Paris became known the question as to the probability of ratification by the Senate has been more or less under discussion, and naturally enough the question has been still more actively mooted since the reception of the document itself at Washington. The general belief appears to be that there can be no doubt of the ratification of the treaty. Of course there will be a strong body of supporters of the doctrine of expansion in the Senate, and these will vote for ratification, but it is believed that some, at least, of those who are opposed to territorial extension will vote for the treaty also on the ground that the essential purpose of the treaty is the definite termination of hostilities, and that the treaty contains nothing binding the government of the United States to retain the islands or to incorporate them as a part of the Union. It is worthy of notice that as far as can be ascertained a considerable majority of the committee on foreign relations are in favor of the retention of the islands, and their attitude will doubtless reffect the state of feeling in the body at large.

Hawaiian Territorial Bill.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has concluded its revision of the Hawaiian bill and reported favorably on the measure. Many changes were made. The section defining citizenship now merely says that "all persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citiezns of the United States." The property qualification for territorial Senators is stricken out.

A sharp contest is expected in the House over the bill, as the committee on territories is not a unit on the form of the measure. A minority report has been prepared by Delegate Fergusson, of New Mexico.

Effects of Expansion.

Some of the probable effects of expansion upon our governmental system were considered in an illuminating way by Professor Hadley in his annual address before the American Economic association. He said that when we were only governing ourselves we could leave Congress to make what laws it pleased and trust to the good sense and political education of the American people to prevent irreparable damage; but that in the future we will have to deal with some people at any rate, who have not this good sense and this political education, and we can not content ourselves with our former laxness of method. The need of an efficient army will of itself make it necessary to give more independence to the administration and more opportunity to its expert advisers. The need for a government of our new colonies which shall recognize the principle of trusteeship rather than that of spoliation must conduce yet more strongly toward the same results. So the need of increased public revenue to meet our larger administrative expenditures will render it necessary to subordinate the demands of the several districts to the general necessities of the countr. In other words, the new needs of the country, administrative and legislative, will call for public service of a more scientific and more highly organized kind than we have yet found necessary. That the capacity to evolve such a service exists in the country no one can doubt, but it is as well to keep the need of it constantly in view.

Our New Monopoly.

Speaking of trusts and monopolies, the Philippines have been given a monopoly by nature that all attempts have so far failed to break. Manila hemp can be raised in no other portion of the globe, nor has any substitute been found for it in commerce. It is one of the chief resources of the islands, and during the last ten years the United States has consumed nearly one-half of the total product. The fiber taken from the outer leaf of the hemp, which, by the way, is first cousin to the banana tree, is of great value from the fact that it is not easily rotted by salt water. From the inner fiber is made a soft and light texture suitable for cloth. The industry is still in its infancy. Without any special development hemp yields as high as 3,000 pounds of fiber to the acre. The demand for hemp, as well as its cultivation, is still restricted. It is said that the Orient alone should absorb more than the entire present product. The possibilities of hemp in the hands of American enterprise are enormous.

The Hawaiian Cable.

Secretary Hay has disapproved the concession granted conditionally by the Hawaiian legislature a few months ago to the Pacific Cable company of New York. This concession was in effect the grant of a cable monopoly to the company named for a period of twenty years, and was to go into effect January 3, provided the secretary of state of the United States did not meantime disapprove. Under the circumstances the secretary of state could not do otherwise than signify his disapproval. This action throws the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands open to competition, and it also leaves the government free to lay a cable of its own.

The attention of the President and the secretary of state was called to this cable concession by the Hawaiian commissioners. It was at first supposed the concession would have no force on account of the intervening annexation proceedings, but in order to protect the rights of the Unitel States in the matter it was decided to take official cognizance of the Hawaiian legislature's action by a formal disapproval.

Two rival corporations are in the field for the privilege of laying a cable to Hawaii and thence to the Philippines. Influential politicians are associated with the powerful financiers in each. The House committee on interstate commerce is committed to one scheme and the Senate committee on foreign relations is committed to the other. Both are likely to fail in securing the united approval of Congress, and the probabilities are that Uncle Sam will step in and do the work himself.

Butter Export Trade.

The interesting point is brought out in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture that, owing to a better home demand, it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the domestic demand absorbs the supply. The department has learned, however, that whenever the home supply of the finest butter exceeds the demand it can be profitably be sent to both France and Germany. The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and the department is at present establishing agencies in the countries bordering thereon, to which trial shipments are to be made with the view of extending the markets for American products there. As might be expected, the secretary directs attention to the new insular dependencies of the United States, whose agricultural conditions need to be better understood than they are at present. Not the least important matter to which attention is called is the need of a greater amount of nature teaching in the common schools of the country.

Relations With Germany.

In official circles in Washington the return of the German ambassador, after an extended absence, is attracting some attention, owing to the fact that he is known to have had extended conferences at home in reference to relations with the United States. It is expected that, with the fresh knowledge which he has acquired regarding the position of the German government on a variety of questions in which both countries are concerned, the minister may be enabled to smooth the way toward a favorable conclusion of suspended negotiations on the subject of reciprocity. It is supposed that the instructions received by the ambassador while on his visit to Berlin have a particular bearing on the subject. The reopening of these negotiations will afford a favorable opportunity for the clearing up of some misunderstandings.

Nicaragua Canal Report.

A report has been received from the Nicaragua canal commission which, though only preliminary in form, presents some conclusions of interest even at this stage of the project. It may be premised that the commission has visited Nicaragua, has personally examined the entire canal region from ocean to ocean, and employed some seventy engineers with their laborers and helpers for ten months in making careful surveys and examinations of the region. As the result of its investigation the commission believes that the construction of a canal across Nicaragua is entirely feasible. Estimates for two of the best known routes have been nearly completed, namely, the Maritime Canal company's route, and the Luli route. The estimates reach almost the same amount, being $124,000,000 and $123,000,000 respectively, but the commission believer that of the two the one called the Luli route is the more desirable, because it is easier of construction, presents no problems not well within good engineering precedents, and will be a safer and more reliable canal when completed.

War Preparations in Europe.

The czar's disarmament scheme receives almost daily a "hit below the belt" in the shape of announcements of the extension of the military and naval forces of the various powers, in one form or other. After the news that the German field artillery will be definitely armed with the new quick firers, by the beginning of the new year comes the announcement that the French field artillery, before the spring, will be fully armed with the new 7.5 centimeter quick-firers, rivaling the German arm.

Serious attention is given to these important changes, which one authority describes as being "the most portentous military advance in armament since the introduction of magazine rifles, or perhaps since the Germans used breech-loading needle guns in the Austrian war of 1866."

Experts estimate that batteries of the new guns will be at least three times as powerful as the present batteries. Each new French battery costs £12,000 ($60,000). The re-arming thus costs France £5,700,000 ($28,500,000) in guns alone, while the improved gun will also necessitate the reorganization of the ammunition transported, which will bring the total expenditure up to nearly £10,000,000 ($50,000,000).

France will have nine warships building in 1899.

Our Troops and Their Stations.

These are the principal camps of the army and the troops stationed at each:

Albany, Ga.—Third Mississippi, Second Missouri and First Territorial infantry.

Americus, Ga.—Eighth Massachusetts. Ordered to Cuba at once.

Anniston, Ala.—Second United States, Third Alabama, Second Arkansas, Fourth Arkansas, Fourth Kentucky, Third Tennessee and Fourth Wisconsin infantry.

Athens, Ga.—Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry.

Augusta, Ga. (Headquarters Second Corps)—Companies C and H, Second Volunteer Engineers, First Maryland, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Tenth Ohio and Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania infantry.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—Sixth Ohio.

Columbia, S. C.—First Rhode Island and Second Tennessee infantry.

Columbus, Ga.—160th Indiana, Third Third Kentucky and First West Virginia infantry. First two ordered to Cuba at once.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Fourth U. S. infantry, under orders for Manila.

Greenville, S. C.—Fourth New Jersey, 203d New York, Second West Virginia, Fifth Massachusetts, Fourth Missouri and 201st New York infantry.

Havana, Cuba—First, Eighth and Tenth United States infantry headquarters, and Companies A, B, D and E, Second volunteer engineers; Second Illinois, Ninth Illinois, Third Nebraska, 161st Indiana, Forty-ninth Iowa, Sixth Missouri, First North Carolina, First Texas and Fourth Virginia volunteer infantry. Troops en route or due in Havana on January 1.

Honolulu—Companies I, K, L and M, Second volunteer engineers.

Huntsville, Ala—Headquarters Fourth Corps—Companies A and F, Second United States artillery; Second, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth United States cavalry; First, Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth United States infantry; Companes F and G, Second volunteer engineers and Sixty-ninth New York infantry.

Macon, Ga.—Headquarters First Corps—Seventh and Tenth volunteer infantry; Third volunteer engineers, Third North Carolina, Second Ohio and Sixth Virginia infantry. Headquarters ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, at once.

Manila—Company A, United States engineers; Battalions C, E, G, I, K and L, Fourth cavalry; G, H, K and L, Third, and D and G, Sixth United States artillery; Astor Battery; Companies A and D, California, and A and B, Utah artillery; First Wyoming Battery; Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States infantry; First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington and First Wyoming infantry.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Thirty-first Michigan.

Matanzas, Cuba.—Twelfth infantry, four companies of the Third Volunteer infantry ad Twelfth New York.

Nuevitas, Cuba—Troops A, B, C, G, H and I, Eighth United States cavalry.

Pinar del Rio, Cuba—202d New York; First Squadron, Seventh cavalry, to join.

Ponce, Porto Rico—Companies C and M, Seventh United States artillery, and Nineteenth United States infantry.

Puerto Principe, Cuba—Troops D, E, F, K, L and M, Eighth United States cavalry, and Fifteenth United States infantry.

San Juan, Porto Rico—Fifth United States cavalry; batteries B and G, Fifth United States artillery; Eleventh United States infantry, Sixth volunteer infantry and Forty-seventh New York infantry.

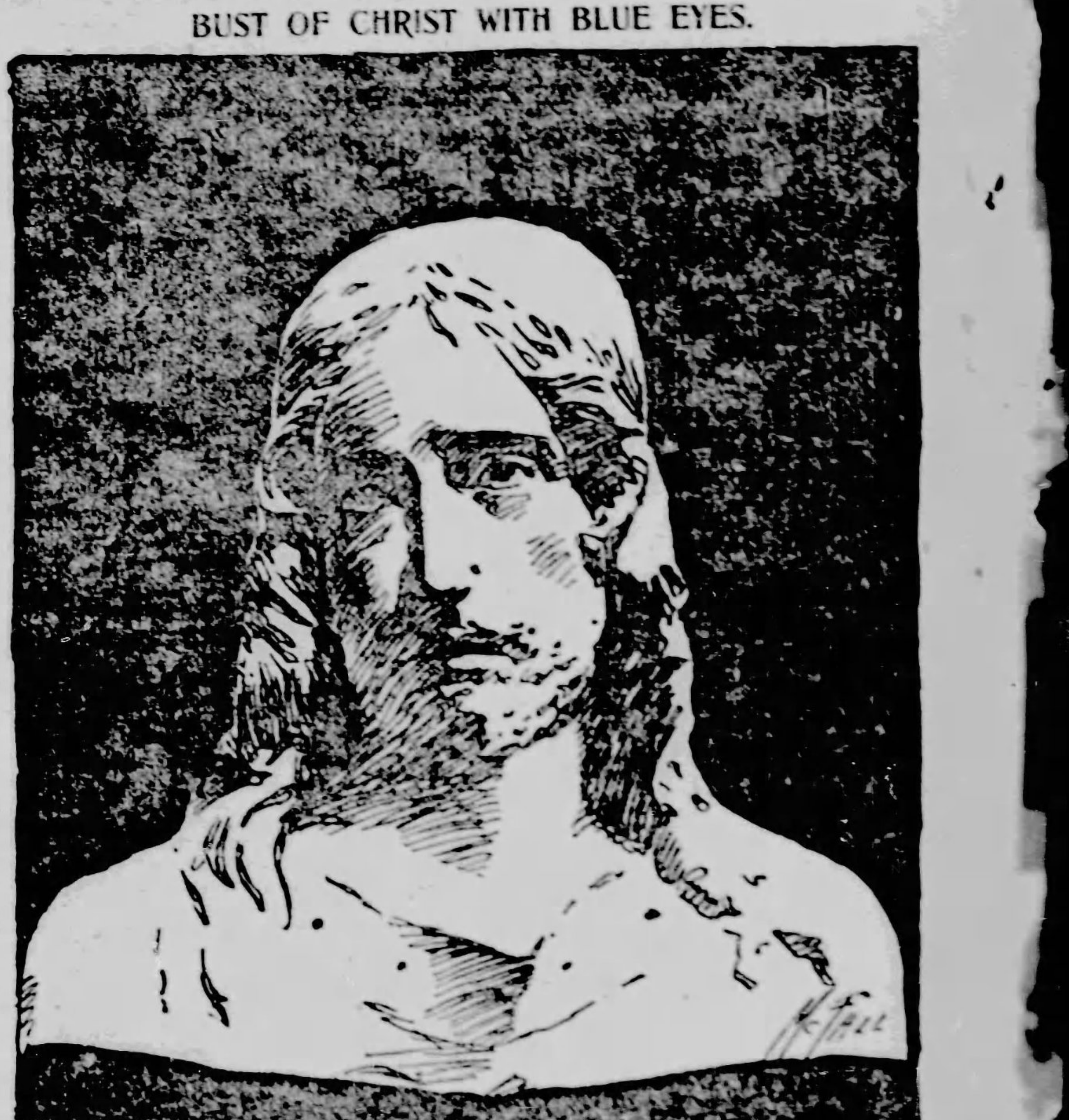
Santa Clara, Cuba—Fourth Tennessee.

Santiago, Cuba—Fifth United States infantry, Twenty-second Kansas and Eighth Illinois infantry, and Second, Third, Fifth and Ninth volunteer infantry.

Savannah, Ga.—Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, Second; C and F Third; B, Fourth, and D, Fifth United States artillery; B, Second, and H, Sixth United States cavalry; Third Georgia infantry, Fourth and Ninth Illinois; Third Nebraska and Second South Carolina.

Summerville, S. C.—Third Connecticut, Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Ninth Ohio battalion infantry.

BUST OF CHRIST WITH BLUE EYES.

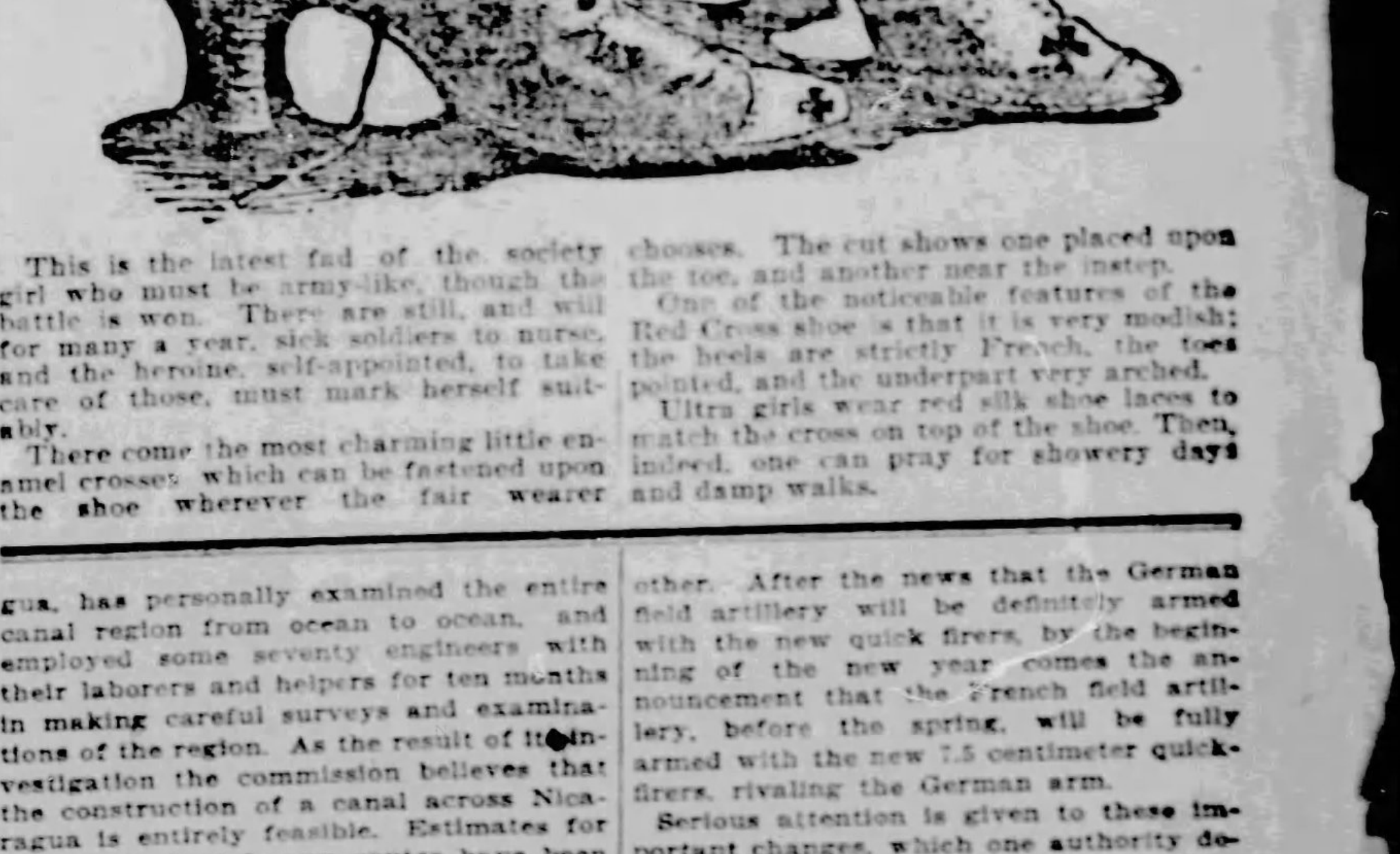


This bust—a new discovery—was purchased recently by the Russian ambassador at Madrid, and has been pronounced by experts to be the work either of Michael Angelo or Donatello. The eyes are of blue rock crystal. A photograph of the work has been sent to Queen Victoria, who is desirous to have the bust copied in marble. The discovery has created a sensation in the world of art. —Illustrated London News.

HORSELESS WAGONS NOW DELIVER BEER.

Germany, which has been slow to adopt the motor cycle, has begun to take the lead in the manufacture of traction motor wagons. A Stuttgart firm is turning out heavy brewery wagons with automobile propulsion, and one Berlin brewer has adopted them in place of the old style wagons with Belgian draft horses.

THE RED CROSS SHOE.



This is the latest fad of the society girl who must be army-like, though the battle is won. There are still, and will for many a year, sick soldiers to nurse, and the heroine, self-appointed, to take care of those, must mark herself suitably.

There come the most charming little enamel crosses which can be fastened upon the shoe wherever the fair wearer chooses. The cut shows one placed upon the toe, and another near the instep.

One of the noticeable features of the Red Cross shoe is that it is very modish; the heels are strictly French, the toes pointed, and the underpart very arched.

Ultra girls wear red silk shoe laces to match the cross on top of the shoe. Then, indeed, one can pray for showery days and damp walks.

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Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $1.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1487—ROOSEVELT LOUNGING OR SMOKING JACKET.

Sizes medium or large. The prettiest sort of lounging or smoking jackets can be made at home, and a nicer present for a male member of the family could not be designed. The "Roosevelt" is an excellent pattern for one of these jackets, easy both to cut and make. Cloth or silk is the material used, and the lining is usually quilted satin. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1263—MARJORY NIGHT DRESS.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. This design shows a simple fashion for cutting a most useful as well as a daintily pretty little night dress in any variety of light-weight flannel, Canton flannel, muslin or cambric. To give the requisite fullness the garment is tucked the depth of a yoke front and back, and the tucks, hem, collar and cuffs are feather-stitched with wash silk. This pattern is equally appropriate for a night dress or wrapper made of any preferred material. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1488—FITZHUGH ULSTER.

Sizes for 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A more practical, comfortable winter garment than the Fitzhugh ulster could not have been designed for boys. It is cut double-breasted and reaches nearly to the ankles. There is a high storm collar, which fastens up to cover the ears, and there are a lot of pockets, both big and little. The best materials for this coat are chinchilla cloth, vicuna and Scotch tweed, or beaver for this very cold climate. The new double-faced tweeds would be very desirable. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1485—TRIXIE FROCK.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Although children's dresses will be often made with woolen guimpes to match dress goods, the more sensible and profitable way is to have lawn or nainsook guimpes with the warm wool frocks. A dainty little design for a frock to wear in this way is given in the "Trixie." A full, puffed waist is cut low to reveal the guimpe and finished with scalloped bretelles, and the puffed sleeve is trimmed in the same fashion. The skirt has a gored front and circular sides and back. A narrow silk passementerie trims the bretelles, belt and front breadths of skirt. The patern is cut for 4, 6 and 8 years. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

AMERICANS HONORED.

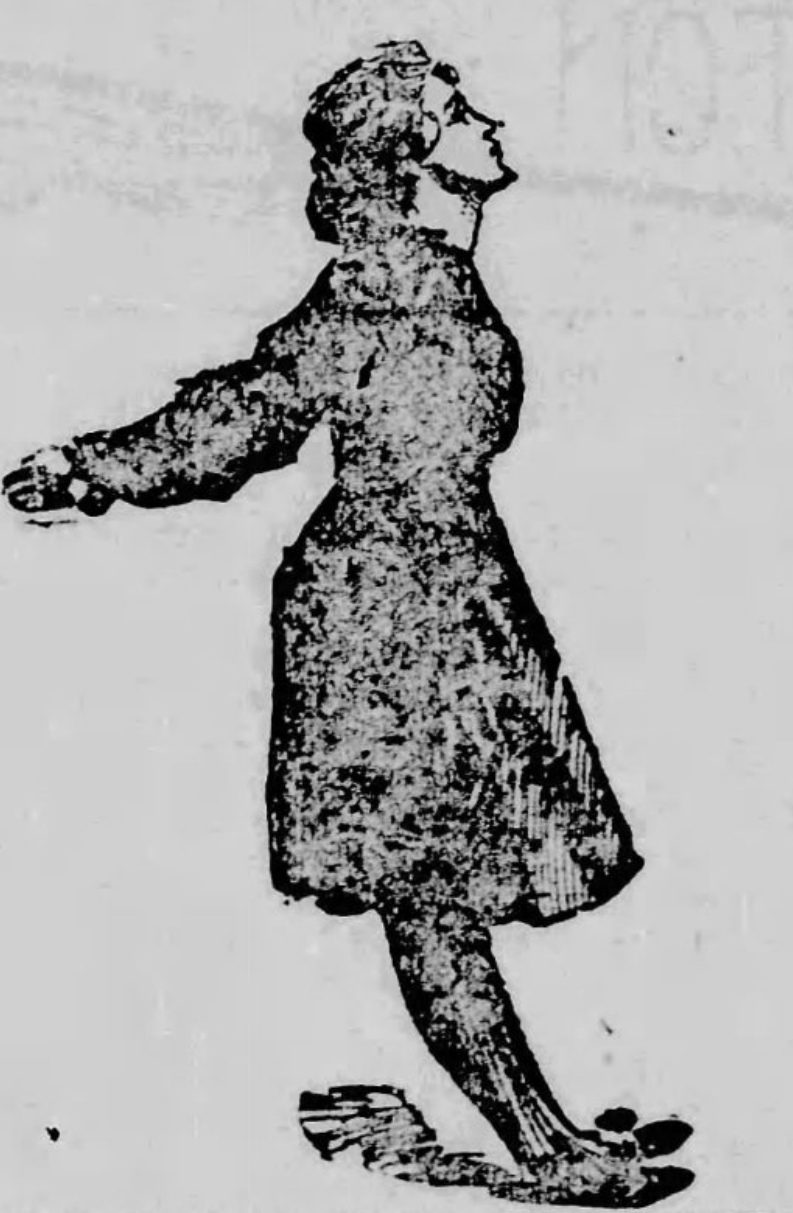
King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has conferred the order of Vasa on August Peterson, of Washington, in recognition of his services in founding colonies of his countrymen in America. The order was instituted by Gustavus II in 1772, to recompense persons who have rendered the state distinguished services, and the honor is rarely conferred outside of Sweden.

Col. Vifquain, who succeeds William J. Bryan in command of the Third Nebraska regiment, has been created a mandarin and invested with the order of the Double Dragon by the Emperor of China, "in recognition," says the Chinese ambassador, "of the valuable services he rendered his majesty's subjects while United States consul general at Panama (1895)."

CORRECT POISE.

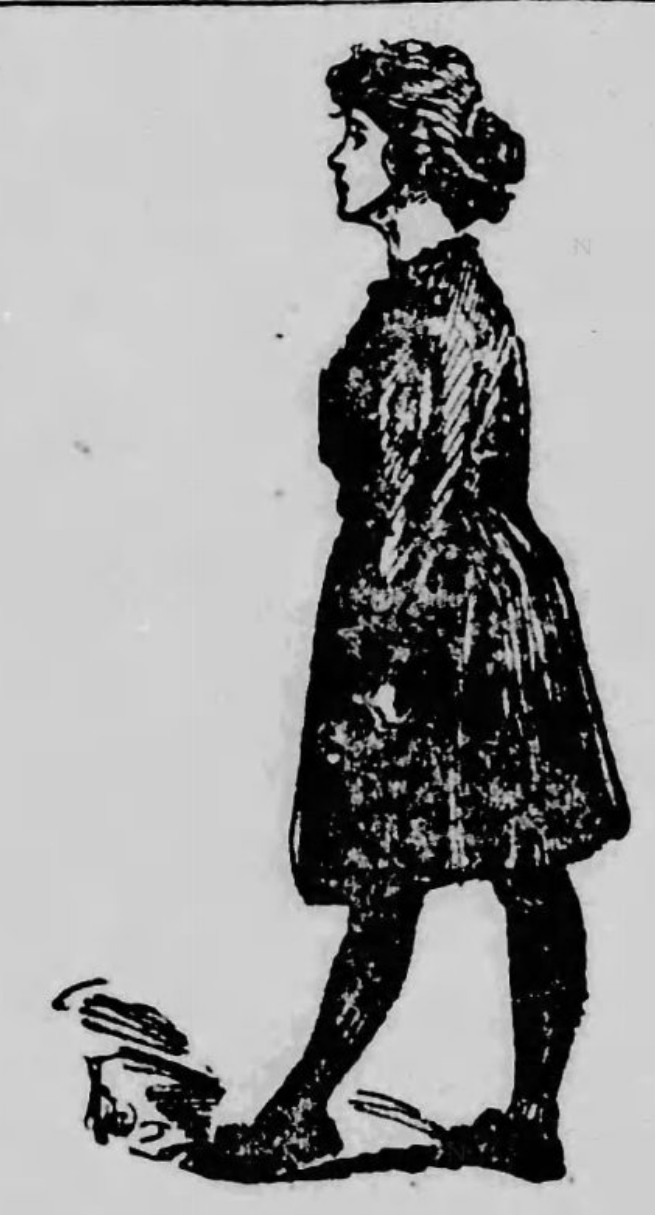
How a Girl May Learn to Walk and Stand Correctly.

Madame Pote, the health culture authority, in her studio at Carnegie hall is just now teaching a class of young women how to stand and walk correctly. Here is what she tells her pupils: "To stand correctly, the military poise is the first position to be attained. Stand erect, put heels together, with toes at an angle of fifteen degrees. Have knees together muscles tense at their back, hips on a line with the shoulders, spine curved outward slightly at the waist line, shoulders lowered, shoulder blades flattened, chest raised and rounded forward as far as possible, head thrown backward, chin drawn slightly in and arms straight at sides, with palms of hands touching sides of body; let the weight be borne equally on the balls of the feet. This poise is the fundamental position for correct standing. It is taught to gain precision."



TO DEVELOP BUST AND CHEST.

To stand in unity, place the weight entirely on one foot, incline the torso slightly toward the free leg, and the head slightly toward the strong leg, so that a line from the throat would fall parallel with the instep. This will give a graceful standing position."

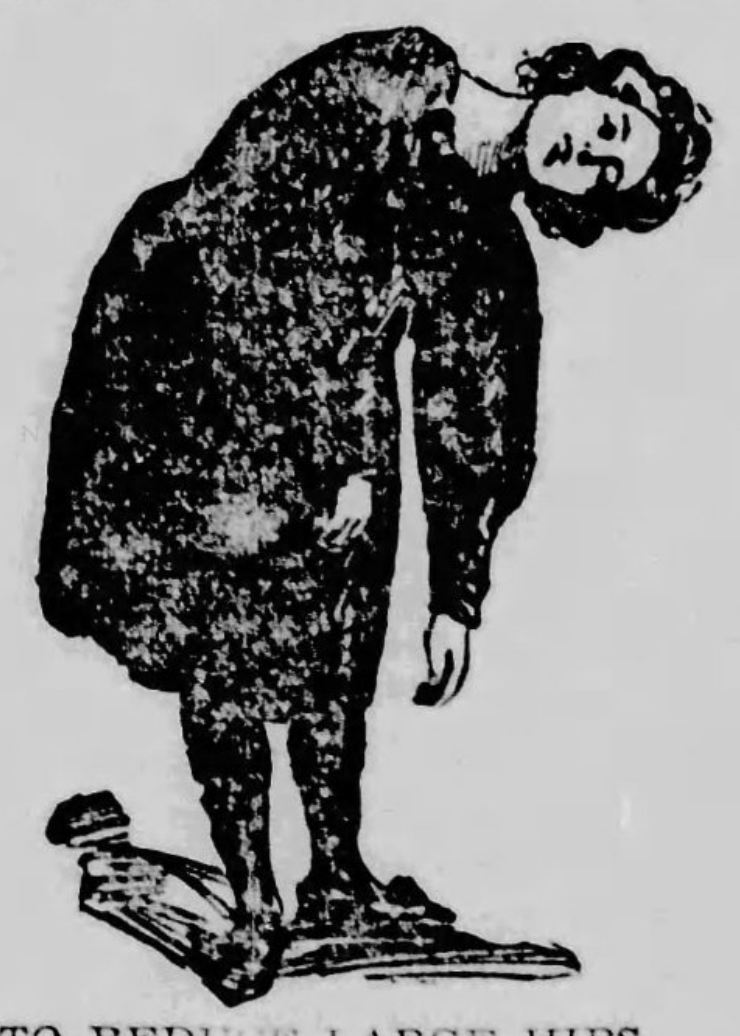


CORRECT WAY TO WALK.

To learn to walk correctly Madam Pote suggests the following preliminary exercise:

"Take a step forward and slightly raise the free foot behind. Have the heel of this foot turned inward and toes outward. Balance on strong foot while counting two, and then repeat the action with the opposite foot. This exercise teaches perfect poise on one foot and is essential in learning to walk gracefully.

"Here is the correct walk, of which feminine America is much in need: Let the chest lead in walking. Carry the chest and foot forward simultaneously, point foot downward at each step and poise body completely on the ball of the foot. The heel and the ball of the foot must touch the ground at the same time, but the weight of the body must be borne completely over the ball of the foot, so that a line from the chest would drop parallel with the instep. With each step, as the foot is carried forward, be careful to see that the knee is kept straight. Walk from the hips. Also, as the foot is put forward, raise the muscles of the instep.

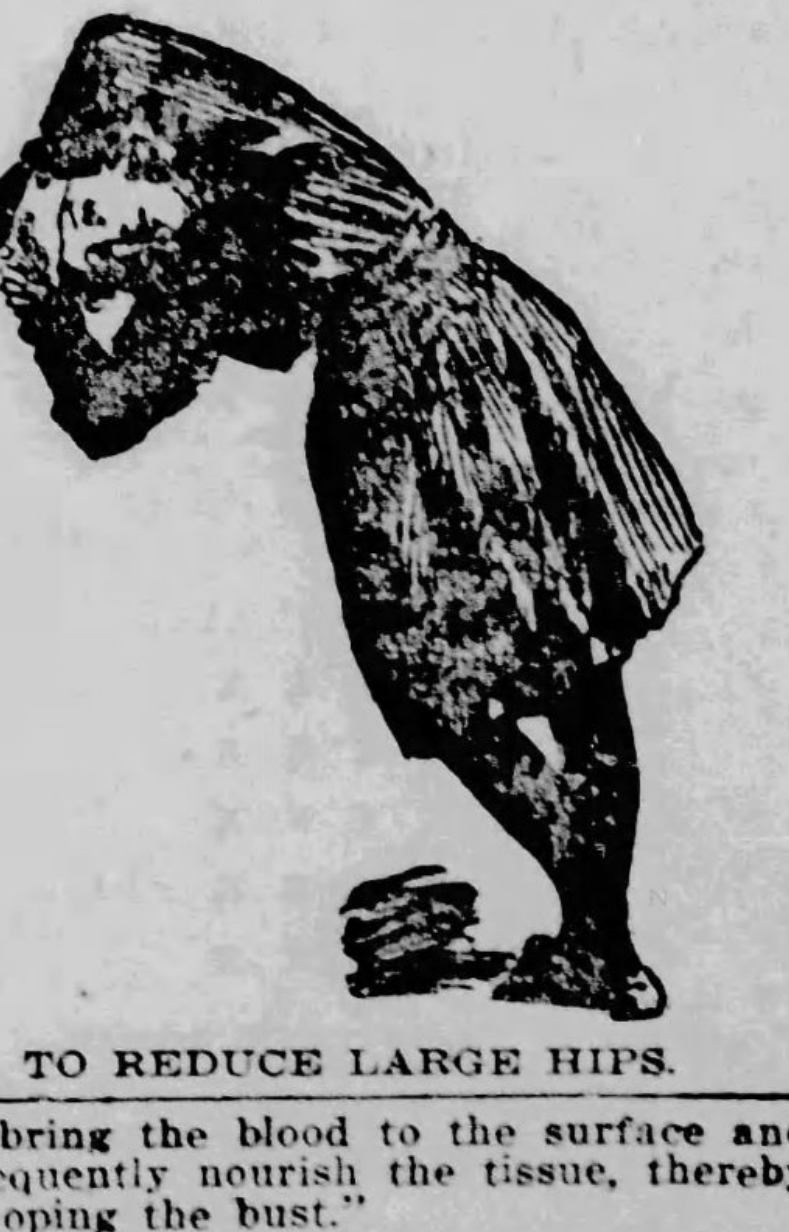


TO REDUCE LARGE HIPS.

"By so doing the muscles will be strengthened, and in this way the height of the instep be increased.

"These exercises expand and increase the muscles of the chest and bust and should be practiced fifty times, twice a day.

"Cold water," says Madam Pote, "is another excellent remedy for developing the bust. With the hand slap the cold water over the bust every morning. It will bring the blood to the surface and consequently nourish the tissue, thereby developing the bust."



TO REDUCE LARGE HIPS.

"To reduce large hips I recommend two exercises which must be practiced systematically night and morning. For the first exercise, stand upon one foot and incline the body, relaxed, in the opposite direction. The movement stretches the muscles from just above the hips to the ankles, and by exercising these muscles they are strengthened and the adipose tissue reduced.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, all recommend them. Price 25 cents.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.

Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Restorative and Healer.

ITS MARVELOUS SUCCESS IN ALL KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URIC ACID TROUBLES.

To Prove the Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery, Every "Blade" Reader May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

What your kidneys need is a gentle, sedative, healing tonic influence, that will soothe their irritability and gently regulate them.

The only thing that will do this is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the ideal Kidney Restorative.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these useful organs.

What more natural?

The Kidneys filter the blood.

When they don't your whole body must suffer.

This, then, is the cause of all the diseases which arises from poisonous blood—from blood which fails to nourish.

Sick kidneys.

To cure yourself, cure your kidneys with Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney restorative, which may be purchased of any druggist in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles. You may have a sample bottle free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., will send you free by mail, prepaid, a sample of this famous Kidney remedy, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, and urinary troubles, obliged to pass water frequently, night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, indigestion, nervousness, hysteria, skin trouble, anaemia, Bright's disease, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

A book telling more about it sent free.

This book contains some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured.

The great discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to kindly mention the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending their addresses to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

BORCHGREVINK, THE ANTARCTIC EXPLORER.

Capt. Borchgrevink's expedition started for the antarctic regions from Hobart on December 17. It sailed from England last August, and thus far the program then arranged has been carried out as the cable indicates. This expedition, which will make an attempt to find the south pole, is backed by Sir George Newnes, who advanced the funds to pay for and equip the ship that Borchegrevink is using. The explorer has made Cape Adair, on the coast of Victoria Land, his base of supplies. During his stay at Cape Adair he was to have made an effort to fix accurately the magnetic pole. The Southern Cross meanwhile proceeded to Tasmania, and has just now left there for Cape Adair, where she will meet Borchgrevink, bringing to him fresh supplies and a picked crew for polar work. The two forces—the scientific members of the expedition who have been making observations in the country about Cape Adair and the new crew of the Southern Cross—will combine, and then the real attempt to find the pole will be made. It is expected that Borchgrevink will not enter the polar regions—if he ever reaches them—before October or November of next year, and it is believed he will be able to return to England in 1900.

C. Egeberg Borchgrevink is a young and sturdy Norwegian, who is the only white man that ever set foot on the antarctic continent. About three years ago he went to England penniless, but was warmly received by the Royal Geographical society. There he met Sir Joseph Hooker, the only survivor of the last antarctic expedition. The Norwegian was taken up by Sir George Newnes and the Southern Cross provided for the enterprise. The explorer is well equipped for his trip, and even if he fails to find the pole, the scientific results of the expedition will be of the highest value.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A BIG PLANTER.

James R. Richardson, who died recently on one of his plantations in Mississippi, was not only the largest individual grower of cotton in the world, but also the owner of one of the best appointed plantations in the country. There is in operation on one of his places in Mississippi a complete railroad, devoted exclusively to the service of the plantation. He employed several thousand hands upon his various places, which are located in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

A Difficult Language.

At the Southwark police court recently a proprietor of hokey-pokey barrows and hot potato stalls puzzled the brains of all the interpreters the court could muster. At last, despairing of understanding his language, the interpreters arrived at the conclusion that "he was in reality an Irishman who had learned English from Italian organ grinders," and left the magistrate to draw his own conclusions. After that, of course, it was plain sailing.—London Globe.

THE LAND OF SWEET SOMETIME.

Over the water we'll sail some day
To the land of Sweet Sometime
And we'll anchor there for a year and a day
In the ripples of gold on the lower bay
In the sunset's rays sublime!

It's over the river in Somedayville,
By the lake of Soon-to-Be,
And Later On is the mighty hill
That rises out of the laughing rill,
The river of Wait and See!

It's always summer—the whole year through
In beautiful some time land,
There are happy skies that are deep and blue,
There are roses waiting to bloom for you
To blossom at your command!

So out to the breeze let us spread the sail
Till it beats in a merry rhyme,
And off we'll go in the moonlight pale,
Till we reach the land of the fairy tale,
The land of Sweet Sometime!

—The Criterion.

POLYGAMIST ROBERTS.

HE WILL NOT BE SEATED IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

Scarcely a Member of Congress Will Dare to Permit This, Violation of the State Law.

Brigham H. Roberts should never be permitted to sit as a member of the house of representatives from Utah until he dispenses with two or three of his wives, who, under the laws of the United States and the Constitution of Utah, are considered superfluous, remarks the Pittsburg Dispatch.

This is one of the most curious cases that ever came before congress. While it has been discussed generally, it is yet not generally understood. If there be an extra session of congress, the matter will come up within a few months; if there be no extra session, the unique discussion that must occur on this matter will not be heard until next December. No difference what the time when Mr. Roberts comes before the bar of the house with other members of the Fifty-sixth congress to take the usual oath, he will be asked to step aside on the objection of some member, and while he will therefore be allowed the privileges of the floor, he may not take any part in the proceedings of the body until his case is passed upon.

BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

The Edmunds act prohibited a polygamist from voting and from being elected to any office. Mr. Edmunds did not stop there, but extended the prohibition to bigamists. This applied, of course, to all territory over which the government of the United States had jurisdiction.

Then came a day when the political leaders of all parties in Utah said there was no polygamy in the Territory. "Now," said they, "will you be good, and let us in?" Meantime dramatic scenes had been enacted in the Territory. Most of the polygamists remained faithful to what they had been taught was a divine institution.

HIS THIRD WIFE.

Hundreds of these were disfranchised, arrested and imprisoned; church property was confiscated, homes were broken up, and the suffering and misery entailed were unquestionably terrible; for it must be remembered that these people actually believed that what they practiced was ordained by God. No more devoted and self-sacrificing lot of families ever existed.

The agonizing petition for amnesty, enfranchisement and restoration of church property, with the assurance that polygamy had been abolished then and for all time, had its effect. President Harrison issued an amnesty proclamation January 4, 1893, and Cleveland followed with another, September 25, 1894. By an act of congress the church and school property was restored with the stipulation that school houses and temples should at no time be used for teaching the righteousness of the practice of polygamy.

At a hearing before the master in chancery upon the matter of the restora- high officials of the church testified that no polygamy existed with the membership of the church, and upon close cross-questioning Woodruff admitted he understood that his declaration in regard to the suspension of the divine law and the abolition of polygamy applied to marriage then in force as well as those in contemplation.

The enabling act under which Utah became a state provided that "perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, provided that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." The territorial legislature had, after amnesty and restoration of property were granted, enacted a law similar to the Edmunds law, defining and prohibiting polygamy and imposing penalties for its practice. When the constitution for the state was adopted this law was approved and into the fundamental law was incorporated a provision similar to the stipulation of the enabling act relative to religious toleration and the prohibition of polygamy.

Brigham H. Roberts supported this article of the constitution. He declared that it should appear that the people of Utah intend to carry out in good faith and without equivocation the condition upon which statehood was granted. Congress required an express stipulation on the subject of polygamy, and a provision of the character of that in question was absolutely necessary in order to establish beyond doubt the fact that they intended to carry out to the letter their agreement as expressed in their compact with the United States.

This is the man who has been elected by a majority of about 6,000 in a vote total of about 65,000 as a representative of the non-polygamous state of Utah. He was one of the first to commit an infraction of the law that he assisted to enact. He has three wives by his own admission, and is supposed to have one or two more about which he says nothing. He has been arrested once, but no jury in Utah can be found that will convict a polygamist. He defies the law. But under the laws of the United States he is not only a criminal, but he is not a citizen and is not eligible to election to any office.

SEND ONE DOLLAR Cut this ad. out and send to us, state number inches across top of your buggy seat in front, from outside to outside, and we will send you this Buggy Top by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, the greatest bargain you ever saw, and equal to tops that retail at $15.00, pay the freight agent our special price, $6.90, less the $1.00, or $5.90 and freight charges. The freight charges will average about 50c for 500 miles. THESE TOPS ARE BUILT TO FIT ANY BUGGY OR ROAD WAGON. You can fit them on in 20 minutes. Made from 16 oz. best rubber drill, head and back stays lined with No.16X cloth, side curtains unlined, 3 or 4 black japanned steel bows, japanned prop nuts, wrought iron shifting rail, patent buttons, which makes it adjustable; full length back curtain with glass window, valance front and rear. 5,000 WILL BE SOLD AT $6.90. Order to-day. WRITE FOR FREE BUGGY CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

4-POUND CATALOGUE FREE!

THIS BIG CATALOGUE CONTAINS 1120 PAGES is 9x11x2 inches in size, contains over 100,000 quotations, 10,000 illustrations, the largest, most complete and lowest priced catalogue ever published. NAMES THE LOWEST WHOLESALE CHICAGO PRICES ON EVERYTHING, including everything in Groceries, Drugs, Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Cloaks, Dresses, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, Books, Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, Harness, Saddles, Buggies, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Organs, Pianos, Musical Instruments, Furnishing Goods, Guns, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Bicycles, Photographic Goods, etc. Tells just what your storekeeper at home must pay for everything he buys and will prevent him from overcharging you on anything you buy; explains just how to order, how much the freight, express or mail will be on anything to your town. THE BIG BOOK COSTS US NEARLY $1, the postage alone is 30 cents.

OUR FREE OFFER. Cut this advertisement out and send to us with 15 cents in stamps to help pay the 30 cents postage and the Big Book will be sent to you FREE by mail postpaid, and if you don't say it is worth 100 times the 15 cents you send, as a key to the lowest wholesale prices of everything, say so, and we will immediately return your 15 cents.

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We could quote thousands of similar extracts. SEND 15 CENTS AT ONCE and you will receive the 4-lb. book by return mail.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE

Between our cabinet and other makes? These cuts speak plainer than words. Our New 1899 Style Quaker Folding Vapor Bath Cabinet has a Door, has a self-supporting steel frame, galvanized, covering of antiseptic, hygienic cloth, rubber lined. Cabinet does not rest on the shoulders, nor pull over your head. No woodwork to warp. To operate, simply open door, step in, bathe, close door, step out. Only perfect Cabinet made. Folded it is 3 in. thick, 15 in. wide, 16 in. long, weighs only 5 lbs. Patented. $86,000 Sold. Recommended by Best Physicians for bathing purposes. It opens the pores, sweats out the poisons, makes you clean, strong, vigorous and healthy. Cures bad cold with one bath. Cures rheumatism, lagrippe, neuralgia, obesity, female troubles, all blood, skin, nerve and kidney diseases. Immediate Relief Guaranteed on Worst Cases. Cabinet, Frame, Stove, Formulas and Directions sent anywhere upon receipt of $5.00. Face steaming attachment, $1.00 extra. Order today. You won't be disappointed. It's guaranteed as represented, or money refunded. We are responsible. Capital $100,000.00. Largest manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the world. Write us anyway.

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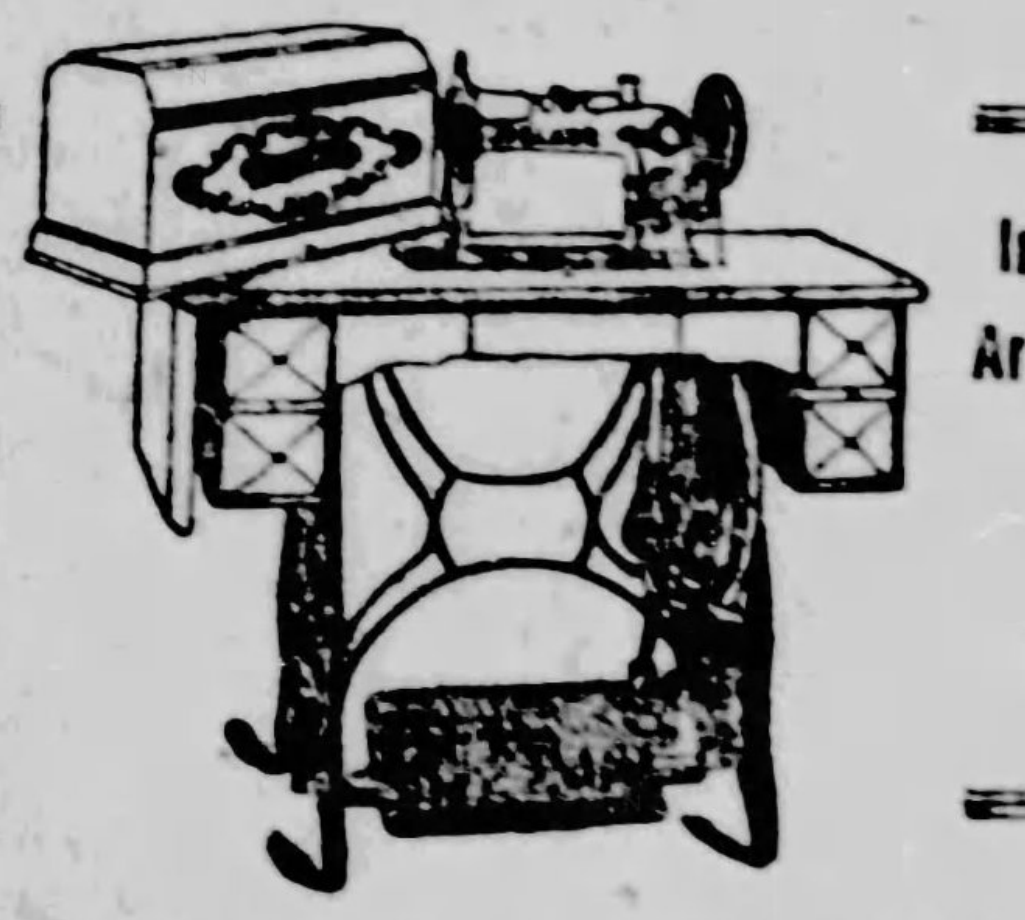
DON'T BE DECEIVED

Not Ours. No Door. Goods don't roll back like shown in cut. Cabinet must be lifted and pulled over your head. Dangerous. Folded it's over 3 feet long, 2 feet wide. Can't be Carried.

Not Ours. Stove Box, Wood Frame, Cracks, Warps. Weighs 20 lbs. Folded it's 1½ ft. long, 1½ ft. wide. Can't be Carried.

Our Valuable Descriptive Book, Testimonials, Etc., FREE! AGENTS WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN. $100.00 a Month and Expenses. Address, THE WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

We recommend above firm as thoroughly reliable.—Editor.



THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

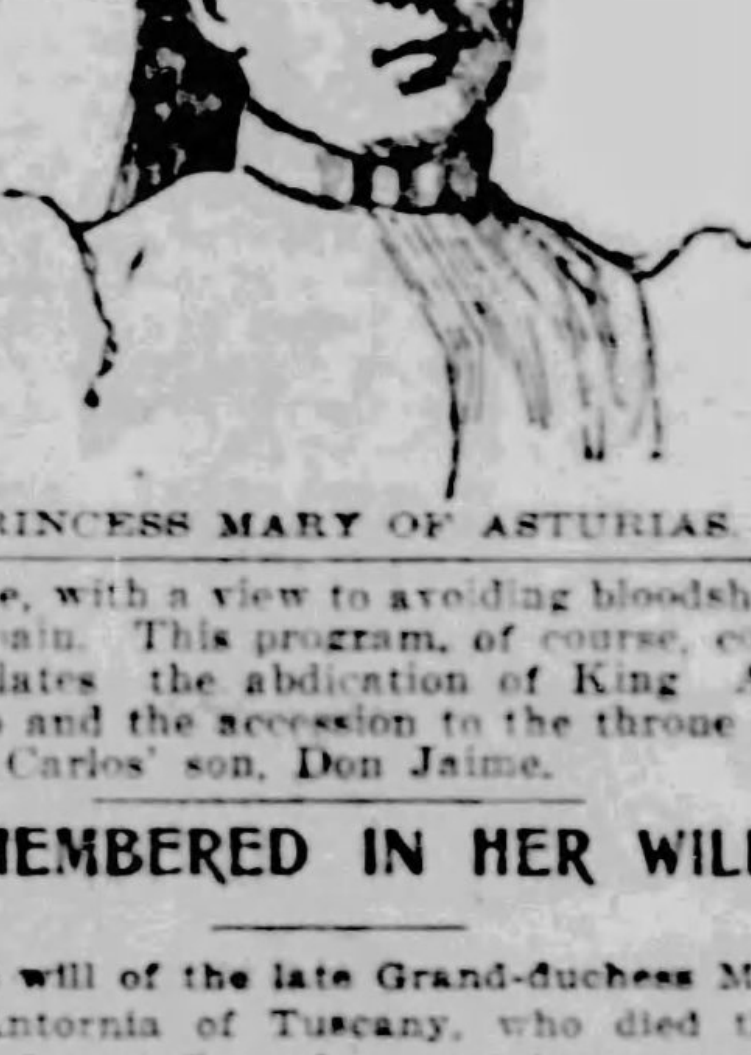
Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

TO AVOID REVOLUTION.

A cable dispatch to the New York Herald conveys information that the pope with the consent of the queen-regent, is endeavoring to bring about a marriage of Princess Mary with Don Jaime, with a view to avoiding bloodshed in Spain. This program, of course, contemplates the abdication of King Alfonso and the accession to the throne of Don Carlos' son, Don Jaime.



PRINCESS MARY OF ASTURIAS.

REMEMBERED IN HER WILL.

The will of the late Grand-duchess Maria Antornia of Tuscany, who died the other day at Gmunden, contains a touching proviso that proves she still entertained a hope of the return of her missing son, the Archduke Johann, says the London Chronicle. It will be remembered that, as plain John Orth, skipper of a trading schooner, he was supposed to have been lost with his ship off the coast of South America. The mother still included him among her heirs, but directed in a codicil that, in the event of his death being clearly established, his share should be divided between the other beneficiaries. But it is further provided that, should it be proved that he made any valid testamentary disposition, no portion of his bequest should pass to a third person outside the circle of the imperial family. This clause, of course, had special reference to the claims put forward by a woman of humble birth who professes to have been the morganatic wife of the vanished archduke, and has made several efforts to get her position recognized.

View of a Layman.

Bill—What do you reckon that doctor t'umps me all over the chest fer?

Jake—Tryin' to see how much dough you had in your inside pocket, of course.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PROFIT IN THIS Magic Lanterns and Stereopticon Exhibitions pay well. Small capital needed. 256 page catalog, descriptions and lowest prices of everything necessary, FREE. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK. Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 1½ doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. BLUINE CO. Concord Junction, Mass.

HIGH ARM. USE IT FREE 30 days in your own home before paying one cent in advance; shipped anywhere, to anyone, for 30 days test trial. $60 White Star Machine, $22.00; $50 Pearl Machine, 18.00; Standard Singers, $9, $12.50, 16.00. [illegible] CONSOLIDATED WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. Dept. 16 [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N.Y.

LADY AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell Dr. Snyder's Remedial Soaps, Perfumes, etc. Work permanent and profitable. For free sample and terms address T. H. SNYDER & CO., 324 East 3d St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A FIRE EXTINGUISHER at last for the home. Used by the New York Fire Dept. It is not a liquid, and kills more fire than $50 worth of any other extinguisher. Price $1 each to introduce, and agents $1 each. Sells on sight. Child can use it. Booklet free. THE FYRICIDE CO., 271 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A magnificent 320 acre farm, nice residence in town, in the heart of the cotton and fruit and vegetable section of the South, on the Illinois Central R.R. 16 miles south of Jackson, the state Capital. Address C. L. Catching, M. D., Terry, Miss.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 112, DETROIT, MICH.

Had No Fears.

"Ain't you afraid to undertake a trip of 500 miles with such a team as that? Your off horse will give out before you're half way there."

"Don't you worry about that off hoss. He'll drop dead about the time we git to Shedunk, and the good people thar will raise a purse and buy me a better one. This hain't the fust time I've moved, stranger."—Chicago Tribune.

We Ought to Sign a Few.

Bacon—I understand that the bats in the Philippine Islands are as big as cats, and with the wings spread measure three feet from tip to tip.

Egbert—The New York base ball team might be able to hit something if it had a few of those.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

"FLASHES THE FIRELIGHT UPON
THE DEAR FACES,
DEARER AND DEARER AND
ONWARD WE GO,
FORCES THE SHADOW BEHIND
US, AND PLACES
BRIGHTNESS AROUND US,
WITH WARMTH IN THE GLOW."

What Does It Matter?

I was threading my way through a crowded street a day or two before Christmas, when I heard a voice that reached my ears before I distinguished the words, rising and falling with a sort of cadence which was rather pleasant than other wise, and aroused some curiosity as to its meaning.

"A Salvation Army man!" exclaimed Sophonisba, as we drew nearer.

He was a stalwart young fellow with a box in his hand which he held in front of him and asked for contributions toward a Christmas dinner for the city's poor. "A little will go a great ways," he said each time in concluding his plea. Upon the next square was another young fellow with his box, and I do not doubt there were others in different places asking for aid to carry out the same purpose.

I could not help thinking as we passed beyond the sound of their voices, of the life of patient self-denial and continuous effort which these people lead. It is our habit, perhaps, to speak of them in a half-contemptuous way when we hear the sound of their drums and see them in their queer costumes singing, praying and preaching upon the street corners. And yet the fact remains,—and we are obliged to acknowledge that it is a fact—that they have done and are doing a great deal of good in their own fashion, and that they reach a class of people which no other workers have, as yet, been able to touch. And so while their ways may not be our ways, their methods not our methods, we may be glad that they have the courage, patience and persistence to go on with their labor.

In connection with this thought I am reminded of an article in The Independent not long ago of considerable interest regarding the Army. It was from the pen of Elizabeth M. Clark, herself a member, and former University student, and was in reference to the common thought that to be in the Salvation Army, wearing its garb and following its methods, was to confess oneself to have been "rescued" or to be "in blissful ignorance of reading, writing and arithmetic." She tells with great amusement of being upon a ferry boat, when a nice looking old lady came up to her and with a benevolent smile said: "And how long have you been rescued, my dear? Don't you think it would be nice to learn how to read and write "

The "nice looking old lady" only voiced the common thought. "While," this writer continues, "on the one hand, it is the special glory of the Salvation Army that its work as a whole is done, 'not by might nor by power,' but rather through the instrumentality of humble people, lowly means and simple methods. * * * on the other hand, it is unquestionably true that there is a far larger proportion of well educated, thoughtful men and women in the Army than is supposed to be the case by the majority of outsiders, men and women who have heard the still, small voice of the Old Testament or the Christ of the New, calling them to leave all and follow into the ranks of that division of the Church Militant, familiarly known to the inhabitants of slum districts as the 'Halleluyers.'"

She then goes on to tell of the women of splendid education, graduates of colleges, who are devoting all of their energies to this work in some position of trust or leadership. She proves that they are needed where they are, and needed with just the training which they have received, so that the years devoted to study are by no means lost.

She makes one reference to the opposition which these girls met from their families and friends who could not believe them to be divinely led to their lives of sacrifice. It was, in fact, the same old pathetic story of the endeavor to mould the life of a loved one into the shape which seemed to them beautiful or desirable, without regard to the soul's demand for freedom of action.

It requires strength and an abiding faith to turn away from the pleasures of life, as these young women did, and as many others of the large Salvation Army have done, and their earnestness and devotion challenge our respect, however much we may differ from them in matters of belief or in the methods of work. It is the motive back of the work that counts, and there is no greater lesson in the tolerance which lies at the root of all true living, than to recognize the good which is to be, or is, accomplished, whatever be the way the effort is directed.

In truth, it does not matter under what name the work is done, or whether under any name, only that the purpose be to help humanity, to make the world a better place to live in by diminishing its physical, mental and moral misery.

Most of us are yet far enough away from being willing to give up all and follow in the footsteps of the great Master, for, as Charlotte Perkins Stetson writes:

"It takes great love to stir a human heart
To live beyond the others and apart.
A love that is not shallow, is not small,
Is not for one, or two, but for them all.
Love that can wound love, for its higher need;
Love that can leave love, though the heart may bleed;
Love that can lose love, family, and friend;
Yet steadfastly live, loving, to the end.
A love that asks no answer, that can live
Moved by one burning, deathless force—to give.
Love, strength and courage—courage, strength and love.
The heroes of all time are built thereof."

Yet we can all work towards the attainment of such "love," and a long step is gained when the ability and willingness is ours to recognize purity of motive and an earnest purpose to, in some way, help others, under whatever guise they may be found. And when we fail in this, when we find ourselves scorning or condemning any effort in altruism which has a background of honesty, but is distasteful to ourselves, let us look into our own hearts and see if we have not, by careless or hasty judgment, veiled the divine light of love and charity in reality forever shining there.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

AN ANSWER.

In answer to a question, Life's Gateways may be had separately from the Blade for $1.00. As the Blade subscription price is $1.00 a year, it is easy to see what is gained by sending for them together.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATION.

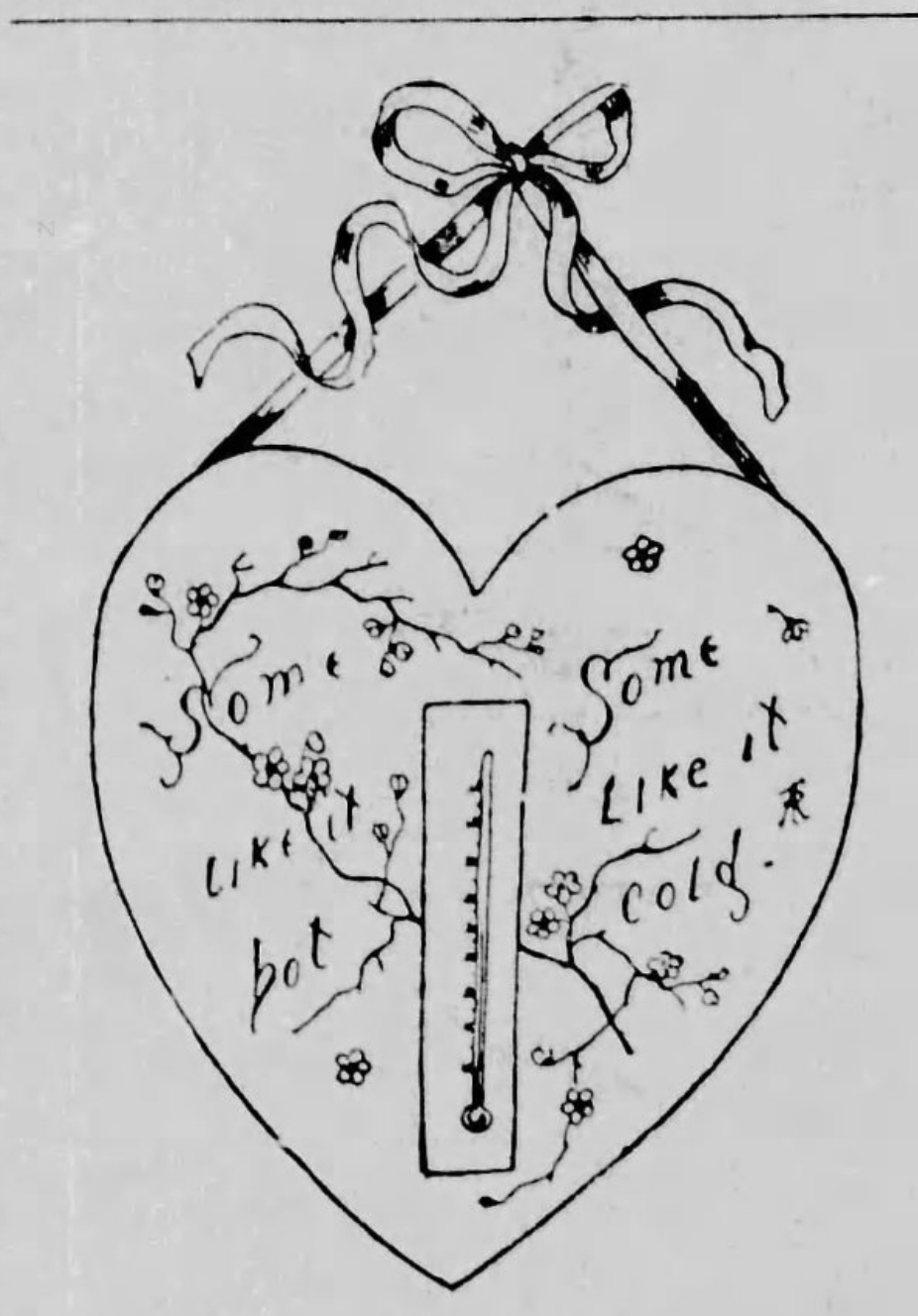
Indian work is the present fad in decorations, and this effect is prettily brought out with chamois in curtains, mats, etc. For a

A very pretty and useful present is a thermometer. These can be bought for a very small sum and mounted in any way one chooses. The heart design given is one that is always a favorite.

To make a

Heart Thermometer Case.

7½x6½ inches, cut two pieces of cardboard in the shape of a heart, and cover with white, blue or sage-green linen on which some motto, and a branch and blossoms of holly have been embroidered. Glue the pieces or overhand them together and fasten the thermometer to one side with glue. Fasten a narrow pink ribbon to the sides to hang it up by.



Book Shelf Curtain.

Cut from old cloth a curtain of the desired size and shape. This is to be used only for shaping the irregular chamois skin. Baste them on the foundation with the edges of the skin just over-lapping. When they are fitted evenly and smoothly with the four edges of the curtain, join them with feather stitching in brown and olive shades of silk, putting on occasionally a yellow or amber bead. Cut a deep fringe across the bottom, placing one or two thicknesses of the chamois to make it heavier. Fasten to a rod at the top, with thongs of the chamois; these can be made from the pieces cut in evening the sides of the curtain.

If a border of acorn and oak leaves is painted in water colors across the bottom of the curtain it adds very much to the effect.

The Cozy•Corner

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,
Some rule of life by which to guide my feet,
I asked and paused. He answered, soft and low,
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge, then, suffice, New Year?" I cried.
But ere the question into silence died
The answer came, "Nay, this remember, too,
'God's will to do.'"

Once more I asked, "Is there still more to tell?"
And once again the answer sweetly fell,
"Yea, this one thing all other things above,
'God's will to love.'"

A time for good resolutions. Let us all make them, even though we are not strong enough to keep them as fully as we could wish. Every effort will help us, and it is vastly better to try and fail than not to try at all.

Of course we all "resolve" with the beginning of each year to overcome some of our faults. Our pride, our selfishness, or what ever we know to be our particular pet sin; sometimes we resolve that we will accomplish a certain amount of work during the coming year, and, very often, we find that for some reason or other we cannot do these things.

But there is one thing that we can do, no matter how poor we are, or how surrounded with difficulties we are, and that is, to do something each day to make some one else happy.

Make this resolution this year and you will find it a very easy one to keep, and one that will bring peace and comfort to yourself as well as to others.

Cozy Corner friends, every week I read the Household department of our paper first it seems strange I should care to read it, a man who has no home and not likely ever to have one.

Sometimes I am disgusted, sometimes pleased and instructed. This discussion of "men" that has lately filled the columns of the paper, for instance, some wife and mother finding fault with the husband of her choice through the columns of the weekly paper is not fit to be a wife or mother. No wonder her husband don't love her, don't give her "pin money," etc. I should not, either. Again we find one telling what a good husband she has, how he does most all the work in the home and let her "rest." Well, he cannot have much to do, or he had better stick to his own work and hire a girl to help his wife at home.

Home is a sacred place to me, too sacred to be lightly spoken of. The relation between man and wife too sacred to spread on the pages of the weekly paper. Let the wife do all in her power to make the husband love her; let the husband cheer and comfort the wife.

A kind word, a loving look, a kiss of welcome on coming home would warm my heart and make me do all in my power for my wife (if I had one). Friends, the Scripture rule is not followed in the home, or there would not be so much complaint. Do to your husband as you would have him do by you.—H. A. F.

As usual, Mollie has the right word for some one. This time it is for the Cynical Old Maid, and others who, like her, are doubtful on certain points:

H. A. F., thank you for that last letter; it contained a point or two which did me good.

When you went to seek your fortune, did you expose yourself to wet and cold and thus shorten your life causing you to be an old man 20 years before your time? Have you always been true and manly?

Think of these things and find out what kind of a man you are, and what chance a woman would have to find happiness with you. It is souls that love, and there are many young women who combine some, or all, the better qualities of mind and heart found in your two friends.

Cynical Old Maid, I am one of those who never show fatigue or pain in my face, only the eyes.

My husband always sees it and sometimes he only says to one of the boys: "Go in and help mother, she needs you." He has taught the boys that it must be mother first, they will soon be men to care for her.

It is all very well to be single when young, but when you are old, who will care for you?

A man takes a great responsibility when he takes a woman to support, and many of them must give every thought to the task of caring for her and the home. If there are children to educate and train, then is the burden heavy indeed.

We are all human and have faults, and by the tenor of your letter I judge you have as many as any of us.

It is well to remember two old sayings: "Love will make that endurable which else would break the heart." "Be worthy love and love will come."

Not romantic attachments; not sentimentality, but real love which endures patiently, and sacrifices willingly, for true love is unselfish.—Mollie.

When I find in the Cozy Corner mail, a letter signed B. Burgess, I know at once that it contains something amusing, or something useful; this time there is both:

I had to smile when reading about the Cozy Corner woman getting choked on a chicken bone, and was unchoked by blowing in the ear. There are various ways of unchoking as the following will show:

Some men can tame a lion, or whip the Spaniards, but when it comes to killing a mouse, or unchoking a cow, they are "nil," or, shall I say, "nit."

I once witnessed a funny scene between a newly married couple. They had a valuable cow which was their chief means of support. She got badly choked on a three-cornered piece of pumpkin. The man ran around in a circle, wringing his hands and exclaiming, "What shall I do! What shall I do!"

The woman looked as cool as a cucumber; she walked up to the cow, took the right horn in her left hand, pushed the cow's head back, then ran her right hand down the middle of the cow's throat, seized the offending morsel between her thumb and forefinger and giving it a sudden "yank" out it flew. A neighbor coming along, the man was the first to brag how "we" unchoked the cow.

Apply a little snuff or pepper to a person's nose when choked. Whatever they are choked with will either go up or down if you can get them to sneeze.—B. Burgess.

Dear Cozy Cornerites:—I was settling down to the lonely idea that I was so very small, "a drop in the bucket," that I would not write another time, but E. M., talked so pointedly at me with "war paint and feathers" that I roused up again and must say:

I congratulate her on her happy choice of a husband and would be pleased to ask, also, if those ideals are all ap-p-propriated and if not, will any of them be likely to be coming our way?

Now, let's lay all jokes aside and come to business.

How many hearts in this Cozy Corner responded to Christmas Cheer? Did the children's eyes brighten with pleasure or did the light all go out of them because of the hardness of our hearts?

It takes so little to fill the heart and stocking of a little child (and, sometimes, grown up children appreciate the yule-tide festivities).

We can usually think what we wish to give those we love, but what of our enemies?

"Oh!" someone remarks, "just heap coals of fire on their heads!"

Some one has said: "He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven. Merry Christmas to everybody!—M. E.

THE BELL.

It was late in the year. The reddish foliage of the vine drooped. Showers of rain fell and cold winds rose. The dark days came; but it was darker still in the little houses of the town of Marbach. One of these had its gable turned toward the street; it had needy-looking windows, and its inhabitants were needy also, but they were honest, industrious, and God-fearing. The good Lord would soon bestow another child upon them; the hour had arrived, and the mother lay in pain and suffering. Then the peal of the church bell was heard, and it filled, with its deep and serious sound, the praying soul of the woman with devotion and firm confidence in God. Her son was born; she felt the blessed joy of a happy mother, and the bell seemed to wish to announce her delight throughout the town. The child was ushered into the world, with the ringing of the sweet-sounding bell on the dark November day; the parents kissed it, and wrote in their Bible: "On the 10th day of November, 1759, God gave us a son." Afterwards they added that he had received, in holy baptism, the name of John Christopher Frederick.

The child grew and the world grew with him. It is true that his parents removed to another town; but they left dear friends behind them in Murbach, and therefore mother and son came there one day on a visit. The boy was then six years old; he knew many passages from the Bible and the holy Psalms; full many an evening, as he sat upon his little chair made of reeds, he had heard his father read Gellert's Fables and Klopstock's Messiah aloud, and he and his little sister—two years older than himself—had shed bitter tears, when they heard of Him who had suffered death upon the cross for them.

They found Murbach almost unchanged. The houses with their pointed gables, oblique walls, and low windows, looked as they formerly had done, but new graves had been dug in the churchyard, and, close to the wall, in the grass, lay the old church-bell. It had fallen from its height; it was cracked, and could ring no more; a new bell already replaced it.

Mother and son had gone to the church-yard. They stood before the old bell, and the mother told her little boy how it had done good service for many hundred years—how it had rung at the baptism of children and at weddings—how it had tolled at funerals—how it had announced festive joy, and the terrors of fire—and how it had accompanied with its song a human life to its end. She said that this old bell had pealed consolation and joy to her in her hour of suffering, and when her little boy was given to her; and the child gazed with amazement—yes, almost with devotion—upon the large old bell. He leaned over it and kissed it—old, cracked and neglected—as it lay there amid grass and nettles. The young boy never forgot what his mother related to him in the church-yard at Marbach. Her words found an echo in his heart; and, when he became a man, he repeated them to the world in song. * * * * * *

Dark days and cold nights passed over the old church bell; it is true that it was unaware of it; but the bell in the human breast felt the heavy times. How went it with the young man, and what became of the old bell? The old church bell was carried far away—farther, much farther, than its sounds had ever floated; and the bell in the young man's breast resounded farther than his feet could wander or his eyes could reach; it pealed and pealed ever on—over ocean, over land, over all the world. But the church bell was taken away from Marbach, and sold as old metal to the foundry in Bavaria. Many years had passed since it had fallen from the tower in Marbach. At length it was to be melted, it was to be used in the casting of a magnificent statue—a monument for all Germany. What strange events sometimes happen!

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

The metal flowed glowing and steaming into the mold, and with it flowed the old church bell, on whose former home no one thought; it formed the head and breast of the statue, which now stands unveiled in Stuttgart, before the old castle, upon the very spot whence he whom the figure represents once went forth suffering, to battle and strive for poetical grandeur and immortality—he, the poor boy, the native of Marbach, the pupil of the famous Charles School, the fugitive—Germany' greatest and most immortal poet, who sang of the deliverer of Switzerland and the inspired Maid of Orleans!

Years afterwards, on a glorious sunshiny day, banners floated from the houses and towers of royal Stuttgart, and bells pealed with festivity and joy. One bell was silent; but it glittered in the bright sunshine, upon the countenance of the honored one. For it was November 10, 1859, the hundredth anniversary of the day on which the church-bell had run consolation and joy to the suffering mother who bore, in the needy house, the poor son whose rich treasures the whole world admired and blessed—the singer of all that is glorious and great—John Christopher Frederick von Schiller.—Selected from the German Folk Lore stories of Hans Christian Anderson.

Mrs. C. M.:—The "exchange" plan was tried once, in the Blade Household, and was not a success. It made a great deal of extra work for the editors, and did not seem to result in much good to subscribers and so it was discontinued. The editor thanks Mrs. C. M., for her offer, but would be quite unable to use the seeds.

Annie B., Kansas, wishes a recipe for making peanut candy.

Will "Aunt Annie" send her address?

THE MERRY GO-ROUNDS

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT: IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL.

A FEW MORE.

A few of the pretty Merry-Go-Round badges are left to be sold to those who know when a good thing can be had cheap, as these are at 15 cents each.

One reason that Miss Prudence has for thinking that the New Year will be a very pleasant one for us, is the fact that we have so many of our old friends with us to-day. A good beginning will certainly help us, and now we will listen to one who has been away for a long time, but who always has something nice to say when she comes:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—You can, or rather you can't, imagine how much I enjoy your letters. They are real natural letters, which do me good to read because they are so human, and I like human people. I must thank J. J. for his compliment—it makes me almost as proud as Hawkeye Rob was when he came marching home with medals pinned all over his breast.

My dear Nellie, I dance only for amusement, nothing more, and don't you know that there are few people in this world whose time is so very, very valuable that they can not enjoy a few hours spent in dancing.

Egyptian Friend, your resolution is a good one. I am willing to accept it. Resolved, that I will never visit any place at which I would be ashamed for the Master to find me should he unexpectedly come for me. I am just as willing to meet God on the ball room floor as anywhere else.

N. E. Girl, I confess I do not admire a woman in a bicycle suit—(fancy a lady in a sweater).

K. B. wants to know about a girl who laughs and talks during prayer time—it is evident that her mother's slipper has not been properly applied during the past few years, that's all.

Anglo-American, my favorite hymn is "Rock of Ages." It's beautiful words makes me trust in Almighty God without a thought of presbytery or priest, of sinner or bishop, but am happy in the pure and simple faith which lives in the heart of a little child. And now goodnight and God bless everybody.—Fairy Flora.

Girls, cannot some of you knit some ear muffs and send to this friend? Make them "plenty large" because well, you will know why when you read his letter:

Elfa, S. D.:—Having been through the Cumberland, Wisconsin fire and lost my buildings, fences and standing timber and believing that I have had enough, I removed myself to the eastern edge of the Great American desert and joined the ranks of the pedagogue once more.

To-day is my first day, ushered in by a blizzard and bitter cold. I got lost in going half a mile, but eventually found the schoolhouse, but, alas, my auricular appendages were frozen close to my head. Plenty of snow saved amputation, but, ears! there is apparently material enough there for about four pairs!

Not a "young America" has put in an appearance. Luckily, I hung onto my dinner pail, but if I am obliged to stay here all night I shall be short of supplies in the commissary department.

"Such is life in the far West." Haven't seen a Blade for two months. Expect to though, and then I may see fit to talk a little more: I am too cold now.

Congratulations are now in order for Red Cloud. No, he isn't married, but he has been "promoted" and is now in charge of farming-shops, issue house and police force of the Araphoe agency, and we are all very proud of him, because we are sure the promotion was well deserved.

Miss Prudence is glad that he met his friends so unexpectedly, such a meeting has a flavor that never comes when we are expecting to see, even the dearest friend:

The Blade came to-day and before beginning my evening's work of copying the census of the Tribe, I looked over the M. G. R., column, and the census will have to wait while I sympathize with Forest Neely.

He gives us no idea of the nature of his trouble, but it must be srious to provoke such a wail.

Cheer up; we must take our share of the trials of this world, and we must rise above them or sink down and admit our weakness.

To those who have been discussing the study of the Bible I would suggest that we each quote the passage of Scripture from which we derive the most comfort. Of course there are many, but select from among them, one which seems to apply to us individually.

To N. E. Girl, I will say that I will gladly join the first circle to be formed and will try to give as good a description of this part of the world as I am able.

I beg pardon for my neglect but promotion has brought with it a multitude of duties.—Red Cloud.

N. E. G.: It must have been very cold where you live during those awful coast storms. Here it is nearly always warm and bright only when the northwesters and blizzards come.

If this does not find its way into that capacious waste basket belonging to Miss Prudence, perhaps I can sometime tell you about our camping-out experience on the border of Oklahoma, waiting for the firing of the signal telling that the Cherokee strip was open to settlement, and of life in the "wild and woolly west," where lives—Florence.

Dolly Varden comes to-day bringing her name, which she forgot to do the last time she came. She says some nice things about the Blade M. G. R., and says also that she has a sister who writes often to the Cozy Corner. Come again Dolly.

Lucretia suggests that a vote of thanks be tendered by the M. G. R., to New England Girl for her kindness in forming the letter circles. Miss Prudence seconds that suggestion and if there are any who do not vote "aye,"—well, of course, there are none so we will consider it carried.

Marie is another applicant for admission who has had the Blade for a Household friend ever since she can remember. Of course she is welcome.

Another Isabel has come to take the place of the one who seems to have forgotten us in her newly found happiness. Not that any one can fill our Isabel's place, but we are glad to welcome another of the same name. Isabel must remember to write only on one side of her paper the next time.

Mountain Ranger, one of our old friends, drops in long enough to express his approval of the letter circles, and of the study classes.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Having been a reader of the Blade for a number of years I come seeking admission to your circle. I think your letters have been a great help to me. If we take up the study of books this winter, I would like to suggest that the name be given a month or six weeks in advance, so that we who live in the country will have time to get the book before the discussion begins.—Max, W. Va.

Whittier's "Snow Bound" has been suggested for our January study. Send papers giving your ideas of the author's meaning, and of the lessons taught in the poem, during January so they can be given early in February. Miss Prudence would like to have Peter's Housekeeper send the initial paper on this subject; send it so it will reach the Blade by the last week in January. No excuse, but sickness, will be considered. Following this we hope to hear from many others on this most beautiful of the Home Poems of American poets.

There will be a goodly number of M. G. R. badges found among Christmas gifts this year, and it will not be an uncommon thing to meet our young people wearing them after this. One of our girls writes that she saw one "shining on the lapel of a young man's coat, in a car, one day, but she hadn't the courage to speak to him. If she had worn a badge also, probably the young man might not have been so timid and a pleasant M. G. R. acquaintance have been the result.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in England in 1714, and was an associate of the Wesleys at Oxford, and, like them, was, after leaving college, a very noted preacher. He drew vast crowds by his eloquence and made many converts to Christianity. He was much interested in extending the teaching of his particular sect, and made several visits to America in this interest. During one of these visits he died, at Newburyport, Mass., in 1770.

R. S. Walker.

2.—BEHEADMENT.

Last night our "parlor magician,"
A puzzler, to be exact,
Gave us an exhibition of
A queer beheadment, in one act.
An unbeliever in the room
At one fell stroke robbed of his head
An unbeliever was no more,
But soundly orthodox instead.
What other puzzler can so well
Convert a poor, blind infidel?

Agnes.

3.—WORD SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x

1.—Name of an Egyptian woman.
2.—A river of Damascus.
3.—A grandson of Esau.
4.—Another name for the pineapple.
5.—A city of Judea.

Old Dan Tucker.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The distance from one lower corner of a hall to the farther upper corner being 74 feet 1.113557+ inches, and the dimensions of the hall being as 1, 2 and 3, required the dimensions.

Elfa.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us the origin of the name and the object of the society called Tammany?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The best stand ever made to resist bigotry and tyranny is the inkstand."

C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles Given Dec. 22.

1.—Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald.

2.—Fulton, token, wry—"To know yourself is the most difficult thing in life."—Thales.

3.—Saigon, Casale, Howell, Lykins, El Paso, Yunnan. Primals spell Schley; finals spell Nelson.

4.—Area of rectangle, 134.568 square feet.

5.—The glass must be one-half the person's height.

6.—Martin Luther wrote:
"There's nothing sweeter on earth than the heart of a woman, in which piety dwells."

Chat.

Several of our scholars have noticed that there was a mistake in the answer to the Arithmetical problem in the December 1 issue. Shows that the 'Cademy scholars are not caught napping.

Answers received from Old Man, W. P. E., Marley Cranford, N. Holt, W. R. Sober, E. G. R., R. S. Walker, and Old Dan Tucker.

New work from Agnes, R. S. Walker, and Old Dan Tucker.

E. G. R. writes that he is "cutting wood" on shares and "preparing not to freeze for two years at least." Good boy and he learns his lesson perfectly, also The Schoolmistress has heard that E. G. R. has been making a call upon Miss Prudence's family of M. G. R.'s. It is a good place for any boy to visit, and since C. M. B. set the example, we must expect our boys will wander this way.

Our Young Folks.

FRED ISSUES A BULLETIN TO SANTA CLAUS.

"Where's my pen? A cold wind is blowing;
I'm busy now, Tom, so don't call!
There's music! Hurrah, how 'tis snowing!
'Tis the jolliest Christmas of all!

"I only remember ten others;
I want a new bat and a ball!
There's four of us, Santa—two brothers—
Make this one the best one of all!

"We'd like a large tree, if you please, sir,
That is, if you bring one at all;
You might get a Norway spruce fir, sir—
Make this Christmas—best one of all!

TRUMPS' GIFT.

A Christmas Story.

Written for The Blade.

"An' he wuz bohned in a manjah Isaacs, 'way off in a—in a—well—'tain't no ways likely yo' gwine to recomember, ef I wuz to tole yo' an' I ain't gwine to was' my bref."

The speaker paused and the listener blinked and licked his informer's hand as if to make a show of his appreciation, notwithstanding that the subject was foreign to his interests in life, viz, a bone semi-monthly, and the society of the narrator of biblical knowledge.

The speaker was a colored lad of perhaps ten years; we say perhaps, having no authority for accuracy since it was not the custom of mammies to record their offsprings advent into this world; nor indeed, to make special effort to remember it. And why should they? Is it not enough to know that the presence of a dozen or so small Johnsings is an actual reality, without burdening the mind with the period of their existence? So think we. Who should be concerned how long a man lives, if that man can but cause men to feel the "how" of his living?

Ah! but it is hard to keep a straight path. We have left our particular Johnsing, christened Trumps, and Isaacs the dog; we presume that the reader has surmised that Isaacs was a dog—and wandered into by-paths.

To return. Isaacs was lank. Secondly, he was long, and thirdly, he had a most capacious mouth. Unjust fate! to consign the sum of these attributes to a bone semi-monthly.

"Bohned in a manjah, Isaacs, wha' yo' done tink ob dat? Dese heh diggins am mighty scrumptious long side a manjah, I reckon. De Lawd, Isaacs, I wish yo' could talk. Yo' doan know how aggerwatin' it am to see yo' set a blin-kin' dat away. G'way frum heh, Isaacs, yo' wus an poor white trash fo' to 'sociate wid."

Isaacs slunk away seemingly deeply sensible of his inferiority. Trumps moved toward a pallet in the corner whereon reposed a second Johnsing of seme diminuitiveness.

"Mawnin' Miss Gay, yo' am risin' late fo' de day afore Chris'mus. I got somefin fine fo' to tole yo', an' I'se gwine to put on dat frock o' your'n in a jiffy."

Trumps deftly performed this duty, and then sitting on a rockerless chair, rythmically tilted it back and forth, Miss Gay in his arms, singing:

"You's mah honey, yes yo' is,
I dean want no othah.
Fo' yo' sugah, I'se gwine to leave
Mammy, sistah, brothah."

"Now, Miss Gay, I'se gwine to spin a yahn. It's about a baby. I done tole it to Isaacs, but he kaint no wise 'preciate it.

"Mis' Ma'sh, she's de lady at de chu'ch, say ez how Chris'mus am de Lawd's birfday. De Lawd, honey, was onct a little baby, lak yo'!—de onlies' chile his mammy had, an' he wor bohned in a manjah—away off in a—in a—well I reckon, honey, yo' couldn't mek out de word—least wise I ain't a gwine to was' no time a tellin' ob it. An' she say ez how dis heh chile wor sent ez a Chris'mus gif' to de worl'; an' how de folks gib one annoder gif's now, kase dey done learned de lesson frum de good Lawd. An' Mis' Ma' she, she say, honey, des ez many chilluns ez kin is to bring a gif' to put on de altah on Chris'mus mawnin', kase yo' know, honey, des heaps an' heaps o' chulluns am 'stressin'ly po'."

N[illegible] a chair, a pallet, and a very tiny stove whose front was in a perpetual yawn, were all of this world's goods which graced the abode of this magnanimous Trumps.

Trumps had formerly lived with an aunt; upon whose decease he had fallen heir to Miss Gloriana Gay Johnsing, aged three, and Isaacs; he of the canine race and meritorious propensities.

These three dwelt together in the veriest harmony—Isaacs acting in the capacity of guardian, while Trumps, the bread-winner cried his papers up in the city.

"Now Miss Gay," continued her protector, "I'se gwine to gib a Chris'mus gif'. Nevah min' I done tole yo' aftah while. It's a secret, honey."

Trumps deposited Gay on the floor and whistling for Isaacs, ran off for his papers.

"De Lawd! but it gwine to go mighty ha'd at fust. Sugah am heap o' company fo' me. But I reckon Mis' Ma'sh miss Lucy right smart since Lucy gone fo' to be a angel."

So ran Trumps' cogitations.

He had, after much deliberation, determined to offer up Miss Gay upon the altar. Not as Abraham would have offered Isaac—but with quite as much a sense of duty.

He had sympathized deeply with Mrs. Marsh when, two weeks before baby Lucy had gone away in a little white coffin. And now, with an earnest desire to heal that hurt, he had thought to present Gloriana as a substitute.

Occupied thus Trumps cheerily (?) trudged on, occasionally finding a customer who bestowed upon him a penny, and less often one who gave a pleasant look. But Trumps, little accustomed to charity in any form, had scarcely hoped or looked for a smile, and therefore was not disappointed. He was mentally considering whether his income admitted purchasing Miss Gay a frosted cake; feeling that to tickle her fancy with this delicacy, would in some measure atone for the sacrifice about to be made. His eyes rolled too, in a manner approaching covetousness, toward a doll; which, with several companions, hung like Blue Beard's wives, seemed to invite—yes, implore, Trumps to rescue it. But this was extravagance not to be thought of, and Miss Gay's protector moved with the throng—the throng which had like temptations and disappointments.

And over it all the lights of the great city twinkled; the choirs in the great churches sang carols, and twined holly; the bells in the great steeples pealed softly; and the great in their costly mansions were gay with the presence of Christmas cheer. All—all for the great. And the lowly—they lived—miserably lived. Who cared if their hearts ached? The Angel of Christmas-tide paused at their thresholds but Hunger refused him admittance; and the Angel passed on and was sad.

"'Pears like mos' ev'ry one in a mighty hurry," mused Trumps. "I reckon I is too. Miss Gay and Isaacs 'spect I dese'ted 'em sho'. Fo' pennies buys a fros'ed cake an' one gwine to get Isaacs a bone less 'n no time. Now yo' Trumps, hump yo'se'f."

Thus addressing himself our small friend drew near the dwelling place of the Johnsings, and silently entered.

On the pallet Isaacs was contentedly dozing, and Gloriana Gay sweetly sleeping with a chubby black hand clasping a crust of bread. For the last hour Isaacs had been watching with vigilance Miss Gay and the bread. He deemed it ill-becoming an honest dog to take the bread unoffered or the morsel had long before vanished.

Now, his master appearing, he made known his want. Trumps carefully unclasped Gloriana's fingers from the bread, and sitting beside Isaacs generously shared it. The frosted cake was placed in easy reach awaiting the morning, and the bone surreptitiously hidden. And when the crust of bread has entirely disappeared, Trumps and Isaacs nestled down to dream.

At last it comes—the glorious Christmas day. The bells proclaimed it, the children shouted it and man felt it.

The jolly old sun waked Trumps with his cheery shining, seeming to say: "Merry Christmas, Trumps, a Merry Christmas!" The little snowbirds were glad, for they fluttered noisily against the pane whilst chirping a holiday greeting.

Trumps yawned lazily, and Miss Gay likewise engaged, shouted: "Chris'mus gif', honey!" Miss Gay smiled and gurgled in return; then scrambling out, beheld the frosted cake. Trumps pretended not to see, and when apprised of the discovery, feigned great surprise.

"Lawzy! Miss Gay, yo' am lucky—ain't yo' jus'! Makes dis chile smack his mouf."

Hereupon Miss Gay politely offered the cake, but Trumps declared he had no appetite.

When the sun, growing jollier and brighter every minute, has been peeping in at all the windows in the city, and smiling benignantly on every one for two hours or more, Trumps arrayed Gloriana Gay in street attire and sallied forth. Isaacs was left in blissful quietude with his bone—a bone which had long parted company with meat.

"Now, Miss Gay, we is gwine to de chu'ch, an' yo' wants to recomember yo' manners. Yo' done heh wha' I tole yo'? Miss Gay was at this moment deeply interested in some juveniles who were having great fun with a wonderful new sled, and Trumps was forced to repeat this hint on etiquette.

The chimes were sounding the peace anthems, and the great organ softly echoing, when Trumps toiled up the steps with Miss Gay in his arms. Straight up the long aisle he marched to the chancel railing and deposited his burden. Everybody smiled but Miss Marsh. She had just risen in the choir above to sing. Now she came down, gathered Gloriana Gay in her arms, and, turning to Trumps, said: "Trumps, it is beautiful of you."

That gentleman, somewhat bewildered, said: "She ain't nigh so purty an' white ez Mis' Lucy wor, but she heap o' comfo't." Then low and hushed the choir sang in the presence of this love, like unto that of the Master of us all.

And Trumps went home to Isaacs.—Annie G. Thompson.

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News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated citizen.

CUBA EVACUATED.

Spain's Sovereignty in the Island a Thing of the Past.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States yesterday. The form of the transfer was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches in the salon of the palace, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States on the flagstaff on the palace roof. Salutes were fired from heavy guns of the forts and the war ships before and after the change of flags. The raising of the Stars and Stripes was greeted with cheers by the people who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and the plaza.

No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the palace to witness the speech-making function. At 9 o'clock a guard composed of the Second battalion of the Tenth infantry marched into the Plaza De Armas, under command of Captain Van Vliet and formed around the square. Captain General Castellanos watched them with interest from the balcony of his apartments as they entered the square and were stationed at all the streets approaching the plaza. No one was allowed to enter without a pass, and all the doors of the palace facing the square were ordered to be closed. Only those who could get on roofs and balconies of the houses in the neighborhood saw what was going on before the palace.

At 11:10, Major General Wade and Major General Butler, of the American evacuation commission, arrived from El Vadado, on horseback, accompanied by their staffs. They were met by Brigadier General Clous and Major T. Bentley Mott, General Ludlow and staff. At the same moment Lucien J. Jerome, vice consul, arrived. He was warmly greeted by the American officers.

Major General John R. Brooke, governor of Cuba, and Major General Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, accompanied by their staffs, arrived at 11:30 in carriages, General Brooke and General Adna R. Chaffee, General Brooke's chief of staff, in the first carriage. In each of the other carriages rode a Cuban general with the American officers. The Cubans were Generals Lacret, Marino Morcal, Maria Rodriguez, Serafin Sanchez, Jose Miguel Gomez, Nodarte, Rafael De Cardenas, Agramente and Vidal, and Colonel Valiente. As the carriages drove up, the second company of the Thirty-eighth Spanish infantry, under command of Col. Don Rafael Salamanca, presented arms, and the American band started up with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the Spanish colonel saluting.

At 11:45, Major General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the palace, General Lee on one side of him and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American generals and the Cuban officers. The Cubans wore dark blue uniforms, brown felt hats and gray gloves and they carried machetes.

Appearance of Americans.

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans entered the palace.

On entering the palace, the American generals went to the salon facing the plaza, which is on the second floor. It is a lofty chamber, decorated with mirrors of deep gilt frames, white satin draperies and the scarlet arms of Spain over each window. Here were gathered the captain general's staff, members of the captain general's staff, Colonel Gelpi, Lieutenant Colonels Belled, Girauta and Bonitas, Major Priego, Captain Ritene and Captains Adolfe and Ramon Castellanos, sons of the captain general.

Promptly as the big clock in the palace struck the first note of the twelfth hour came the thunder of cannon from Cabanas, across the harbor. Three distinct echoes followed, so that the second gun sounded before the first had ceased to reverberate. A Spanish bugle sounded a note in the courtway below, and Captain General Castellanos, pale to sallowness, advanced, meeting Gen. Wade in the center of the room.

There was a moment of hushed expectancy as all listened for the strangest words ever pronounced in those grim walls, that had known Spanish power and glory, and were now to know Spanish humiliation. While his conduct had been petty for a man in his position, there is no doubt that Gen. Castellanos felt deeply. For a moment he was absolutely unable to proceed. Tears rolled down his stern old face, and when he spoke his voice was broken with emotion. He spoke in Spanish, and briefly.

Transfer of Sovereignty.

At the conclusion of his speech, Capt. Hart, attached to the American commission, advanced, and, taking from Gen. Castellanos a roll of manuscript translated that which the Spanish captain general had just said. Capt. Hart is almost as large a man as Gen. Brooke, and he presented a heroic figure, acting as the instrument through which the transfer of sovereignty was made. He was pale, too, but his voice was unbroken, and as he read every one within the room heard his words. Gen. Castellanos said:

"Gentlemen:—In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement, of military commissioners of the island, and the orders of my king, at this moment, noon, January 1, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence, I declare you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States government, and I hope that the good relations already existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

General Brooke in Favor.

At the conclusion of Maj. Hart's reading, Gen. Wade turned to Gen. Brooke, and in a dignified manner announced as briefly as possible that the command of the American forces in Cuba henceforward rested with him.

Gen. Brooke spoke feelingly, Capt. Hart translating, accepting the responsibility and expressing the good will of the American government and the people for Spain.

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the government and President of the United States, and (addressing Captain General Castellanos) I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

In the meantime a signal had been given, and Maj. Butler raised "old glory" over the palace, which ceased at that moment to represent Spanish power and oppression. As the stars and stripes floated in the breeze two bands stationed in the plaza played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the troops presented arms in salute. From thousands of throats a song of welcome came, and whether it was heartfelt, which the future only can tell, it was certainly long and loud.

Cheers for America's Flag.

Thunders of salutes from the harbor still continued to roll over the city, and from every available staff the American flag was unfolded to receive the plaudits of the people, who during the morning had remained within doors, but who were now pouring into the streets literally by thousands.

General Castellanos had informed the Americans that he would be happy to receive any one who might come to pay his respects, but at the last moment his heart failed him. As the simple ceremonies closed the officers fell to the right and left, opening a passage to the throne room, along which Castellanos and his aids passed. Immediately strapping on their sidearms they filed solemnly down the stairs to the plaza, which they crossed, accompanied by General Clous and Captain Hart, to the harbor front, where they took launches for the steamship Ribot, which later took General Castellanos to Matanzas.

Church Debts

Very likely the Dorcas Society, The King's Daughters, or the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, want funds to carry on their work this winter. Perhaps you have in contemplation a new organ or carpet for the Sunday-school, or possibly the question of paying off the church debt is troubling you. We have a plan for making more people read THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and at the same time providing money for any of these objects. Write to us and we will tell you how to do it.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

As they departed the American troops all stood at attention. No voice was raised in exultation, the grief of the conquered being respected.

After the arrival of the Spanish officials General Lacret made a brief speech in which he pledged the loyalty of the Cuban troops and people in giving every assistance to the American forces in establishing in Cuba a free and independent government. General Brooke responded evading the delicate reference to Cuban independence.

Act of Bad Faith.

The Spaniards did not leave with good grace. They showed the spirit that made their rule in Cuba so odious. They broke faith with the American commission and they forgot to show common courtesy to those who were not so long ago their foes, but who at least were magnanimous foes.

The Spanish flag was to be raised over the palace and then hauled down in token of the ending of Spanish rule in Cuba, but the red and yellow flag was hauled down at 9 o'clock, long before the first guest invited to the evacuation ceremonies appeared on the scene. Two or three soldiers quietly went up to the roof of the palace early in the morning, and, taking the flag down, rolled it into a bundle. When the Americans began to arrive for the ceremonies the palace flag was on board a transport that was sailing down the harbor on its way to Spain.

The Spanish flag was lowered on Morro, according to the previous arrangement, but the principal ceremony of the day, the one at which all the American and Spanish officials were to be present, and which was to typify the end of Spain's sovereignty, was the one at the palace. Only a handful of soldiers and Americans were at Morro, while a great crowd jammed the roofs in all the narrow streets for blocks around the palace.

From the one tall mast that protrudes from the tangled wreck of the Maine the American flag was flying. Captain Sigsbee, who had commanded the ship when treachery destroyed it, himself rigged up a flag and flew it from the wreck to show that America had "remembered the Maine."

City is Peaceful To-Day.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The people of Havana are in a joyful mood to-day in spite of the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided and gave place to composure.

Capt. Grable Gen Ludlow's adjutant general, visited all the United States posts during the night; the city was found to be tranquil.

Major General Brooke's impressions of Cuba are pleasing. He regards the people as being emotional, mild and orderly.

Americans are now conducting the customs, postoffices and telegraphs, in fact all public work, with Spanish and Cuban employes.

The customs receipts here this week will probably be heavy, as the merchants' stocks are low and several cargoes are due to arrive.

Gen. Brooke will not govern from the palace for a week or two, as the building needs a thorough cleaning. After the general takes up his headquarters in the palace, Mrs. Brooke will arrange a series of social functions. The headquarters for the present will be at the general's hotel.

Gen. Ludlow visited Morro Castle and Cabanas fortress to-day. The batteries of the Second artillery have been landed from the United States transport Chester. One battery was sent to Morro Castle, another is garrisoned at Cabanas fortress, a third is stationed near the palace and the other three batteries are camped at Vedado.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

How General Ludlow Will Take Care of Havana.

New York, Dec. 28.—A special from Havana says: The military administration of Havana under Major General Ludlow, will be devoted to the preservation of order in the city and the protection of life and property. The work of public improvements will not be commenced for some time—not in any case until the organization of a government for the island has been completed.

The big public franchises recently granted will remain in statu quo.

Gen. Ludlow, asked about this matter, said: "I understand that upon the withdrawal of the Spanish authorities the promoters of the various enterprises will submit their propositions anew to the American administration.

"Nothing will be done for the present. Our work is not to improve the street car service or to tear up streets for sewers, but to protect life and property."

Asked if he feared any serious disturbances, Gen. Ludlow said: "The temper of the people seems entirely favorable to the Americans, and I anticipate no trouble."

CUBAN TROOPS.

Insurgents Will Be Given Money When They Lay Down Their Arms.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Negotiations are progressing in the matter of payment of Cuban troops, so that on laying down their arms they may be enabled to enter upon civil pursuits and earn their livings. Probably no further appropriation by congress will be necessary to enable the President to carry out the plan, if it should be decided, as it probably will be to advance money, charging it against the revenues of Cuba, to pay the Cubans part of the money due them for service in the Cuban army.

This debt is not an obligation resting on the United States, but it is one for which the Cuban government will be obligated on its establishment on an independent basis. Pending establishment of a permanent government, there is no authority responsible for the payment of these soldiers, and unless this government advances the money as a loan, they will have to go for an indefinite period without pay for services already rendered in the war for independence.

The special deficiency appropriation still carries an item of $3,000,000 as an emergency fund, which the government may use for any purpose, and the idea is to advance the money for the payment of the Cuban soldiers out of this fund. It is understood, however, that the President has not yet consented to this arrangement.

SANTIAGO

Celebrates the New Year and Cuban Independence.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 2.—The last day of the old year had scarcely passed when the people of Santiago began to celebrate the birth of Cuban independence. From that hour until dawn crowds marched the streets, singing and cheering for Cuba and the United States, while bands played exhilerating music. This was the voice of the people, instead of the element that is usually making itself heard through the local press; and there could be no question of the enthusiastic feeling toward America.

Yesterday Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the department, following an ancient Santiago custom, held a reception at the palace, appearing for the first time in the full dress uniform of a major general. He received the members of the supreme court, the city council, the chamber of commerce and the other officials of the city.

THE MERCEDES

Will Be Raised and Added to the American Navy.

Santiago De Cuba, Dec. 31.—The Merritt Wrecking Company's outfit has arrived here to raise the former Spanish cruiser Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel leading to Santiago harbor during the first bombardment of the Santiago fortifications. When raised the vessel will probably be worth to the United States more than $200,000.

THE PHILIPPINES.

SITUATION IN THE ISLANDS

Complicated by the Surrender of Iloilo to Natives.

Manila, Dec. 29.—The expedition under Gen. Miller arrived at Iloilo Tuesday and found that the Spaniards had evacuated the place on Saturday. The steamer Churuca transferred the Spanish forces to Mindanao.

In accordance with an agreement the rebels entered the city and trenches on Monday at noon. They immediately established a municipal government. Guards were placed over foreign property. Everything is quiet and orderly. There was some looting during the night, but five natives were shot and this had an exemplary effect.

The only foreign ship in the harbor was the British cruiser Irene. A new Filipino cabinet has been formed, the personnel of which is as follows: President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Senor Mabini; minister of war, Senor Luna; minister of the interior, Senor Araneta; minister of agriculture and commerce, Senor Buencamino; minister of public works, Senor Canon.

PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT.

Dangerous Situation at Iloilo On Friday.

Manila, Jan. 2.—The following dispatch, dated Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, at Iloilo, Island of Panay, has just been received here by boat, telegraphic communication with Iloilo not having been resumed:

"The situation at Iloilo is grave. Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Melo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo.

"All the women have withdrawn and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after a consultation, insist upon inaction until Gen. Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. General Miller, when this demand was first made, declined to concede them and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurance that the lives and property would be protected.

"The foreign residents then petitioned General Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a fight would cause inevitable loss. This also General Miller refused.

"At the designated time a native commission again boarded the Newport and asked for delay, saying they were unable to control the army which commanded the city and surrounding country. General Miller refused and prepared to land forces, sending an emissary back to Manila for instructions.

"The rebels are strengthening their position and are preparing to resist. The streets of Iloilo are full of armed soldiers, who are constantly entering in every direction. There is great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The public buildings, churches and boats along the river are filled with rebels.

"The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries this message is about leaving, are being lowered with four machine guns mounted in their bows. The lighters are alongside the United States transport Arizona. The United States transport Pennsylvania lies three miles to the south, with steam up."

GEN. LAWTON

Will Be Second in Command in the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The war department has issued orders assigning Major General Lawton to service in the Philippines. This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance as Gen. Lawton, who was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, will be second in command to Gen. Otis, and, in the event of Gen. Otis's appointment as governor-general of the Philippines, will assume military command of the forces in the Philippines. His new duties will require a combination of nerve and tact.

General Lawton recently has been in command of the camp at Huntsville. General Frank as ranking officer will assume command on the departure of Gen. Lawton. The latter's selection for duty in the Philippines was owing largely to the character of his service during the war and later at Havana.

IT WON'T GO.

Americans Will Not Recognize Spanish Grab at San Juan.

San Juan, Dec. 28.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, the American military commander here, has ordered the revocation of all the concessions and franchises heretofore granted by the Spanish authorities, supplementing the order of the War department prohibiting the granting of a new franchise. The general's order is under re-consideration on account of the legal questions raised.

FREE

The Sana-Cera treatment for the cure of Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

HERE IS A CASE OF Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh.

MRS. J. A. DUVALL, Warrenton, N. C., Writes:—DEAR DOCTOR—I can say nothing but praise for your wonderful treatment, the Sana-Cera Cure. Any one to have seen me three months ago, and see me now, would scarcely take me for the same person. I would have died if it had not been for you, my Catarrh was rapidly going into Consumption; I had such awful spells of coughing that I would nearly faint. I can now sleep well and my nerves are as steady as they ever were before I got sick. The effects of the Catarrh in my head and chest has entirely healed; the discharges have stopped and I am more fleshy than I ever was in my life.

Three Months Home Treatment Free!

To introduce the Sana-Cera Cure in every community and prove that it cures when all others have failed, I will for a limited time send medicines for a 3 months treatment free. Send a description of your trouble, name and P. O. address at once; or, write for Question Blank and prompt attention will be given you free. Address DR. M. BEATY, Prin'l, National Dispensary, Dep't P 2. 125 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, O.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before IT HAS TIME TO FERMENT, thus preventing the formation of gas, and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of to-day is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

FISCAL YEAR'S EXPENDITURES.

It Took $250,000,000 to Trounce the Spaniards.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The cost of the Spanish war, including garrisons in the dependencies during the remainder of the present fiscal year, will probably fall within the limit of $250,000,000. This was about the amount estimated by careful observers at the time of the signing of the peace protocol in August, and the estimate has been sustained by subsequent events. The signing of the protocol was far from putting an end to expenditures, and the net cost of the military and naval service, above the cost on a peace basis, was actually larger in September than in August. The figures for later months have shown a gradual decline of several millions per month, and it now looks as though existing revenue laws would pay most of the expense for garrisons until the close of the fiscal year on June 30 next.

Stated in round numbers, the combined cost of the army and navy service above the cost in 1897, when both services were upon a peace basis, was $19,000,000 in May, $23,000,000 in June, $29,000,000 in July, $22,000,000 in August, $25,000,000 in September, $20,000,000 in October, and $17,000,000 in November. The cost thus far during December has been about $13,000,000, but a million or two more will be added by the close of the month. These expenditures are not entirely for the maintenance of troops now in the field, but involve the settlement of contracts entered upon in the spring, the manufacture of arms and supplies at the armories, which is still going on at a higher rate than before the war, and the payment of troops who have been mustered out of service.

The warrants drawn upon the treasury for the service of the war and navy departments for each month since the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 was made by congress show an expenditure for the war amounting to $185,793,229, which is likely to be swelled to about $188,000,000 at the close of the present month. The figures for December will be between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000, but a farther shrinkage is likely to occur during January, and a still further decline during the following months. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to estimate the average war expenditure for the remaining six months of the fiscal year at $10,000,000 per month, which would add $60,000,000 to the expenditures already incurred. This would bring the total expenditure for the fiscal year close up to $250,000,000. What it will be in the future cannot yet be determined, but it is probable that a considerable portion of the expense for garrisons will be defrayed from the revenues of the new dependencies.

Treasury Conditions.

Expenditures upon this scale will just about absorb the existing revenue of the government, but will not call for any increase of taxes. The treasury deficit in ordinary receipts, which was about $14,500,000 for each of months of August, September and October, fell to $10,190,065 in November, and will almost disappear for the current month. The deficit up to the close of business on Saturday, was only $332,976, and it is not likely to be greatly increased by the drafts of this week. This improvement in treasury conditions is not due entirely to reduced expenditures, but in part to the increased yield of the new revenue law. This law yielded more than $10,000,000 per month in July and August, but fell considerably below this amount in the following months. There has been a very considerable movement in December and the new law has evidently yielded at least $10,000,000. If this improvement is maintained, the yield for the year will be about $125,000,000. The government has derived about $200,000,000 from the proceeds of the 3 per cent loan, so that the total provision for the war, for the current fiscal year, may be stated at $325,000,000. If only $250,000,000 is spent, there will be a balance of $75,000,000 of the war funds in the treasury on June 30 next. If the old revenue laws, including the Dingley act, exactly cover ordinary expenditures upon a peace basis, the cash balance which existed on March 1, when preparations for war were begun, should be increased by $75,000,000 on June 30 next. This balance at the beginning of the war was $212,837,256, and would stand at $287,000,000 on June 30 next, if no disturbing elements entered into the problem. This would be an ample balance for treasury purposes, including the transfer of different forms of currency, and would permit the continuance of considerable deposits in the national banks, which now stand at $96,000,000. The present cash balance is about $200,000,000, and is not likely to be greatly reduced, except for certain special purposes.

Your Best Interests

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

MONEY ORDERS

Will Be Issued at Night in the Large Cities.

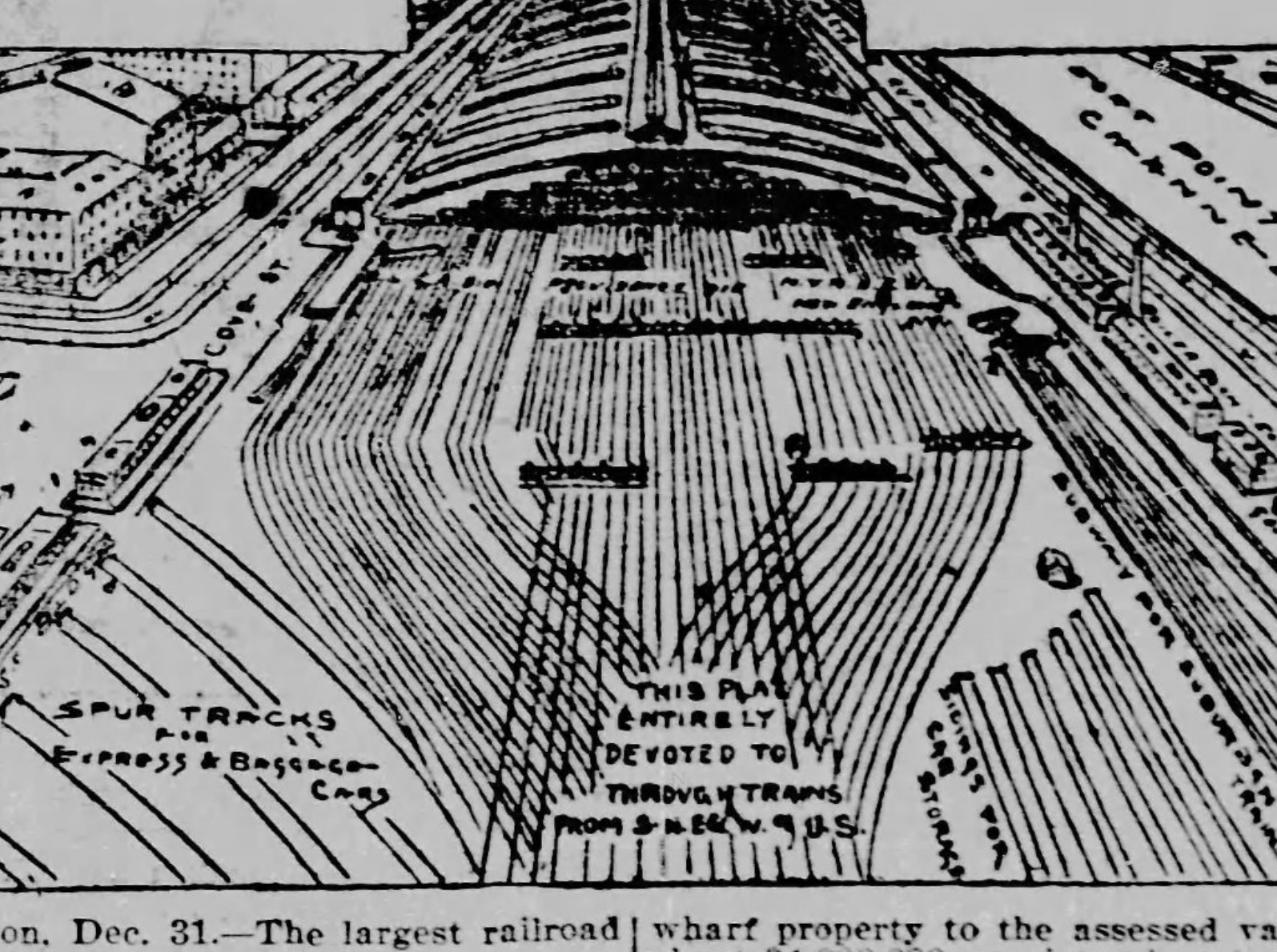
Washington, Dec. 29.—The following suggestion for general adoption at the postoffices in all large cities was given out at the postoffice department yesterday:

"It is now the practice at larger postoffices to close the money order business about 5 o'clock in the evening. The department realizes that many persons, particularly those whose time is fully occupied during the day, are thus prevented from obtaining money orders and it has sought for some time past to remedy this inconvenience. A plan recently adopted at St. Louis has proven so successful that it will be generally introduced by Assistant Postmaster General Heath, who has suggested that inasmuch as a clerk is on duty at the stamp window of the larger offices during all or a part of every night, he may issue money orders when application is made therefor. At present no arrangement is provided for the payment of orders, but if this measure meets with the approval of the public, doubtless a complete system of issue and payment will be provided for in the near future.

William Will Visit Rome.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The Tribune confirms the report that Emperor William will visit Rome next April.

LARGEST PASSENGER STATION IN THE WORLD.



COVE ST.
FORT POINT CHANNEL
SPUR TRACKS FOR EXPRESS & BAGGAGE CARS
THIS PLACE ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THROUGH TRAINS FROM S. & E. & W. OF U.S.
SUBWAY FOR SUBURBAN TRAINS

Boston, Dec. 31.—The largest railroad station in the world will be thrown open to the public on New Year's day, when trains will begin to leave and enter the new South Union station, in this city, a structure which takes the place of four older and somewhat widely separated stations in the southern part of the city, and which has been planned and built on a scale ample enough to provide for at least half a century to come.

When all the trains of the roads that will use the new station are turned into it, which will be in a few weeks, travelers to and from Boston will enjoy the advantages that come from having all the railroad business of a great center done in only two places, there being now two great union stations in the city, closely connected by several genuinely rapid car lines.

The North Union station was completed about four years ago, and was then the largest passenger station in the world, capable of handling 1,400 trains a day. A western city, a year or so later, had a larger one. To-day Boston again takes the lead, with a station capable of receiving and sending out 4,000 trains in a day of eighteen hours.

Here are some facts about the new station:

It is the largest one in the world, building, shed and yards immediately connected covering 35 acres of land. The roof of the shed alone covers 14½ acres.

It has cost about $14,000,000.

To make room for it, more than 200 buildings were torn down, some of them fine new residence structures.

The station itself contains 15 miles of tracks and 30 miles of rails.

There are 341 "clearing" switches and 354 "fouling" switches.

The train shed will hold 404 ordinary passenger cars at one time.

Twenty-eight thousand people can take seats at one time in the cars in the train shed on the street level, and several thousand more in the sub-station under the other. The platforms will accommodate more than 100,000 people at one time.

Thirty-two express trains can be unloaded at one time.

The city of Boston gave up streets and wharf property to the assessed value of about $4,000,000, receiving in return two new 100-foot wide streets, making the net cost of the enterprise to the city $1,238,324.15.

The accompanying diagram, showing the station and the number of tracks, will give an idea of the terminal's extent. Its facilities will be employed by the Boston & Albany, New York, New Haven & Hartford and New England Railroads.

When the full service is in operation three men on duty by turns in a watch-tower will have in their hands the lives of the passengers on 756 daily trains.

To connect the eight feeding tracks with those in the train-house there will be 52 single switches, thirty-five double slip switches and thirty-five movable frogs.

The man in the tower will have command of these through twenty-two compressed air cylinders varying from five to six and a half inches in diameter. There are connected with his tower by electric wires, so that a touch of the finger causes them to work at the proper moment and shunts the rushing train on to the proper track where its passengers are to be landed.

To indicate whether the track is clear or not the switches will be connected with 150 semaphore signals that will show clear above all obstructions on the tops of bridges placed over the tracks destined for each of the several roads.

The operator is not allowed to think of anything else but his switches while on duty. He is not alone in the tower, either. With him are three others who are known as the director, the assistant director and the telephone man.

The telephone man gets word through the telephone or telegraph wire that a train is coming; he communicates with the director, who in turn tells the operator. When it is seen approaching he turns his lever and the switch is set automatically, and the semaphore works and indicates whether the track is clear or not.

The terminal is known as the Southern Union Station and it occupies a great tract of ground, beginning near the foot of Sumner street and extending toward Kneeland, in the vicinity of the old New England station.

LIQUID AIR.

Remarkable Qualities Shown by Chemist Tripler.

New York, Dec. 29.—At the session of the American Chemical society in the College of the City of New York, last evening Charles E. Tripler gave an interesting demonstration of the manufacture and properties of liquid air. Among those present was Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, who was one of the first scientists to liquify oxygen. Great interest was manifested by the spectators in the extraordinary experiments made by Mr. Tripler. Several gallons of liquid air were brought into the laboratory and Mr. Tripler sprinkled it over the crowd. The liquid, which is extremely cold to the touch, evaporated in a minute.

The curious effects of the liquid on different metals were shown. Copper immersed in the steaming fluid in a few moments became soft, steel grew brittle as glass and was as easily broken. Mr. Tripler filled a tin cup with the liquid, gave the cup a squeeze and it fell at his feet in fragments.

A piece of steel bicycle tubing, plunged into the liquid and then struck with a hammer, crumbled to pieces. A rubber ball, dipped into liquid air, froze and turned white, and when thrown to the floor cracked like an eggshell. Whisky poured into a glass containing liquid air at 312 degrees Fahrenheit froze in a few moments. Alcohol requires a temperature 200 degrees below zero to freeze it, but Mr. Tripler formed an icicle out of a glass of alcohol by pouring it into the extraordinary fluid.

To show the paradoxical nature of the liquid Mr. Tripler filled a tea kettle with it and placed it on a lighted gas stove. Then he poured a glass of water into the kettle. As the heat of the stove increased the liquid air grew colder, until the water was taken from the kettle in the form of a lump of ice.

He obtained pure oxygen by pouring the liquid from one glass to another to hasten evaporation. Then, placing some of the liquid in a rock salt cup, he showed that oxygen gas is magnetic, the fluid attaching itself to a magnet overhead.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus, at the close of the session, performed an interesting experiment by burning a diamond in liquid oxygen. He placed the diamond in a coil of platinum, passed an electric current through the coil and the diamond became white hot. Plunged into the liquid oxygen the little gem burned away with a brilliant glow.

WIRING THE PHILIPPINES.

Plans for Connecting the Islands by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 29.—Col. Kimball, of the quartermaster's department in the army building has received orders to secure at once an iron ship of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons for use as a cable ship to lay cables to connect the islands of the Philippines. The department has already ordered for this purpose 106 miles of marine cable weighing 525 tons. The cable will take about 6,500 cubic feet for coiling.

The cable is to be coiled in skeleton tanks in different holds on the vessel. The cable ship must accommodate on the forward deck the "giving out" machinery which will weigh from 15 to 20 tons and the accessories weighing from 5 to 10 tons. The ship will be kept on station as a cable ship or can, if necessary, be used as a transport.

SEND ONE DOLLAR...

Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this HIGH-GRADE ACME 600 lb. PLATFORM SCALE by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination, you can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and equal to scales that retail at $25.00, pay the railroad agent our special price, $9.35, less the $1.00 or $8.35 and freight charges. The shipping weight is 135 lbs. and the freight will average 75c for each 500 miles and we guarantee safe delivery. The Acme for farm, store or warehouse is the best platform scale made, guaranteed five years and will last a lifetime. Will weigh 600 lbs. by using all weights furnished. Brass beam weighs 50 lbs., has Stevens' Brass Sliding Poise. Platform is 16x22 inches, resting on adjustable chill bearings, has Denton steel pivots, most sensitive, accurate and durable scale made, mounted on four large wheels, they are nicely painted and ornamented and beautifully finished throughout. Every farmer will save twice the cost in one season by weighing the grain he sells and buys. ORDER AT ONCE before the price is advanced. Catalogue of scales free for the asking. Address,

GUARANTEED 10 YEARS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

SENATORIAL CHANCES.

New York, Jan. 2.—Upon information furnished by correspondents in many parts of the states named, the World prints the following forecast on United States senators in the various states:

California, Jan. 1—D. M. Burns, R.

Connecticut, Jan. 17—Joseph R. Hawley, R.

Delaware, Jan. 17—J. Edward Addicks R., or dark horse.

Florida, April 15—James P. Taliaferro, D.

Indiana, Jan. 17—Robert S. Taylor, R., or Frank Hawley, R.

Maine—Eugene Hale, R.

Massachusetts, Jan. 17—Henry Cabot Lodge, R.

Michigan, Jan. 17—Julius C. Burrows, R.

Missouri, Jan. 5—Francis M. Cockrell, D.

Montana, Jan. 10—Unknown, but a Democrat.

Nebraska, Jan. 17—John L. Webster, R., D. E. Thompson, R., or M. L. Hayward, R., or deadlock, in which case the governor will appoint W. V. Allen, P.

Nevada, Jan. 24—Francis G. Newlands Sil. R.

New Jersey, Jan. 16—John Kean, R.

New York—Chauncey M. Depew, R.

North Dakota, Jan. 17—N. M. Johnson, R., or C. B. Little, R., or T. F. Marshall, R.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 17—Matthew S. Quay, R., or dark horse.

Tennessee, Jan. 17—William B. Bates, D.

Texas, Jan. 24—Charles A. Culberson, D.

Utah, Jan. 17—A. W. McCune, D.

Washington, Jan. 17—John L. Wilson, R.

West Virginia, Jan. 25—Winner and politics unknown.

Wisconsin—John V. Quarles, R.

Wyoming, Jan. 24—Clarence D. Clark, R.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM SAMOA.

Uncle Sam to Divide Authority in Cuba With No One.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 31.—The Warrimoo has arrived from Sydney, N. S. W., Wellington, N. Z., Suva, Fiji and Honolulu. The British gunboat Goldfinch has returned to Sydney, after taking part in annexing Duffisland, and other places.

News from Samoa states that German and British warships have landed parties of bluecoats with the expectation of making a demonstration in consequence of a large number of natives congregating at Mulinu. They marched through the main streets and back again to the place of embarkation.

Capt. McIntyre, of the bark Strathgryfe, says that while sailing close to the island of Tristan de Cunha, he was hailed by a boat which put off from the island. The boat contained Capt. Shaw, of the missing ship Glenhuntly, four half-caste islanders and another white man, who was shipwrecked on the island of Visago.

TROUBLE FOR BOERS.

Disquieting Situation in the Transvaal—Uitlanders Are Restless.

London, Dec. 29.—A disquieting situation is developing at Johannesburg. According to the latest advices from there the place is seething with discontent as on the eve of the Jamison raid, in consequence of recent and proposed government measures which the Uitlanders regard as a harsh process. In addition, radical animosities are intensifying at the vexatious treatment of the British Indians and Cape "boys," which is raising much bitterness. There was a serious development last week when a Boer policeman murdered an Englishman named Edgar, entering the latter's house and shooting him. The policeman was arrested upon the charge, but on the following day the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter, and the policeman was allowed his liberty on bail. The British agent demanded a restitution of the charge of murder, and a mass meeting, which was attended by 5,000 Uitlanders, was held at Johannesburg on Sunday to protest against the murder of Edgar, and to present the British consul with a strongly worded petition to the Queen, reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders, appealing for protection, and demanding such other steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs." There were no speeches owing to the laws prohibiting political gatherings. The demonstration was very impressive. The petition was presented to the consul on the balcony of the consulate, the whole multitude signifying assent by uplifting their hands. References to the Boer policeman elicited shouts of "lynch him." The meeting, however, was peaceful, with the exception of a slight affray with the police at its conclusion.

The newspapers publish venomous articles on the subject. The Boer organ the Rand Post, on yesterday discussed the prospect of war with Great Britain, and advised that on the first British act of war, the women and children at Johannsburg be given 24 hours to leave and that the whole place be then razed, and that the perpetrators of these turbulent proceedings, if caught, should be thrown into the deep shafts of the mines," adding that the whole of Johannsburg will exult if the Africander war is converted into a gigantic rubbish heap as a mighty tombstone for the shot-down authors of the monstrous deed."

The Pretoria Volkstein suggests that January 2 be observed as Jamison day, and that Jamison be burned in effigy.

DR. HUNTER'S

NEW BOOK ON Consumption

And All Lung Diseases.

PUBLISHED FOR FREE CIRCULATION.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, recognized everywhere as the greatest living authority on diseases of the breathing organs, has just published a book on Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. This book has created a sensation in medical and newspaper circles, because it shows beyond any question that Consumption, AS TREATED BY DR. HUNTER, is a curable disease. The book tells plainly the true nature of Consumption; its causes; its unmistakable symptoms; how to prevent it, and HOW IT CAN BE RADICALLY CURED.

The book is of such great importance to the welfare of the whole people that it has been decided to issue an edition of 50,000 copies in paper covers for free general distribution.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

"It seems after many disappointments and false rumors of the cures for consumption, that the treatment as discovered and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th St., New York, has accomplished results so satisfactory that this dread disease need no longer be classed among the incurables."

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN:—

"Dr. Hunter's recent book on Consumption and its wonderful cures that have been reported, effectually remove all doubts as to the curability of this dread disease."

Any reader of THE BLADE can secure one of these free paper covered copies by simply sending a request to

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, 117 West 45th St., New York

RUSSIA BORROWING.

New $150,000,000 Loan to Be Used for Artillery.

London, Dec. 30.—The news that Russia is negotiating her loan of $150,000,000 with the Rothschilds, of which $75,000,000 is to be used for re-arming and reorganizing the Russian artillery, creates much comment, in view of the czar's proposed universal disarmament. Despite the czar's call for a peace conference of all civilized nations, his government is apparently making greater military preparations than ever before.

The present strength of the Russian army is chiefly in its infantry and cavalry. Formerly its artillery was also quite strong, but its guns and methods have grown antiquated in comparison with the advancement of German and French artillery. What plans have been made for Russian artillery reorganization are not known, but if the Rothschild loan is effected, there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the force and new armament of modern guns of both field and fortification types will be provided. Meanwhile, preparations for the peace conference go on as usual.

TROUBLE IN SIAM.

Anarchy Said to Prevail and France and England May Intervene.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Siam is occupying the attention of France just now in view of the recent aggressions on French subjects by armed forces.

As the Journal des Debates says: "The situation is becoming so serious that it will be impossible to shut our eyes to it much longer."

It refers to the Herald's special cable dispatches from Singapore and Hanoi as containing news now fully borne out by the far eastern papers, as well as by a dispatch to the Times just received.

"Siam," it adds, "appears to be in a state of anarchy," and suggests that united action might be taken by France and England in order to bring this situation to an end.

CHINESE CONTRACT.

Americans and Britons Share in Most Valuable Concessions.

London, Dec. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The terms of the final contract respecting the concession to the Anglo-American syndicate of mining and railway privileges in the province of Sze-Chuen have been agreed upon and are now being signed.

"Sze-Chuen is undoubtedly the richest as well as the largest province in China. Great Britain and the United States get the greater portion, the Chinese and other nationalities getting the balance."

THE CZAR'S SCHEME.

Advances Made by France and Germany.

London, Dec. 31.—The Czar's disarmament scheme receives almost daily a "hit below the belt," in the shape of announcements of the extension of the military and naval forces of the various powers, in one form or other. After the news that the German field artillery will be definitely armed with the new quick firers by the beginning of the new year comes the announcement that the French field artillery, before the spring, will be fully armed with the new 7.5 centimetre quick-fireres, rivalling the German army.

Serious attention is being given in Great Britain to these important changes, which one authority describes as being "the most portentious military advance in armament since the introduction of magazine rifles, or perhaps since the Germans used breech-loading needle guns in the Austrian war of 1866."

Experts estimate that batteries of the new guns will be at least three times as powerful as the present batteries. Each new French battery costs 12,000 pounds ($60,000). The re-arming thus costs France 5,700,000 pounds ($28,500,000) in guns alone while the improved gun will also necessitate the reorganization of the ammunition transport which will bring the total expenditure up to nearly 10,000,000 pounds ($50,000,000). British artillerists point out that against these new guns the British artillery would be swept off the field and they urge that the British field gun be brought to the level of the foreign arm. Great Britain must thus be prepared for an early expenditure of 2,500,000 pounds ($12,500,000).

France will have nine warships building in 1899.

THE AUSGLEICH

Agreement Between the Two Nations Expires To-Day.

Buda Pest, Dec. 31.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day, the day when the provisional Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary expires, an imperial decree maintaining the present proportion between the respective shares of expenditure devolving upon the two members of the dual monarchy.

Indescribable confusion marked the closing scenes in the lower chamber of the Hungarian diet yesterday. The nation, people's and independent parties protested against the unconstitutional conditions which they alleged would prevail by reason of the fact that the provisional Ausgleich will lapse to-day.

Baron Banffy, the premier, attempted to speak, but the tumult was so deafening that he could not be heard, and it was necessary to suspend the sitting. When business was resumed, the members of the opposition gathered in the center of the floor, and kept up an incessant uproar. After repeated vain efforts, the premier finally succeeded in speaking, and he concluded his statement by declaring that all responsibility for the situation rested upon those who had persistently obstructed public business.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Have Spoiled the Plans of Germany for a Grab.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—There is much comment here at the reported arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa, the newspapers regarding it as a sign that President McKinley means to carry out the program outlined in his recent message to congress.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "No doubt Great Britain will support America, and thus paralyze the slowly acquired German preponderance. There is no longer a chance of Germany securing exclusive control."

BONAPARTISTS

Are Causing Some Anxiety by Their Boasts.

London, Dec. 29.—Special dispatches from Brussels report that an important conference of Bonapartists has just been held there under the presidency of Prince Victor Napoleon.

Baron Legoux was re-elected president of the party. In thanking his supporters he said:

"The time of watching is ended and the hour for combat is sounding."

NEW ELEMENT.

The Discovery of Radium, Akin to Barium, is Announced.

Paris, Dec. 29.—It is stated that Dr. Becquerel has announced to the Academy of Science the discovery of a new chemical substance which has a close affinity to barium.

Its discoverers, MM. Curie and Bremona, have named it radium. It is so sensitive to light that it will take photographic impressions.

Rebels Defeated.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.—The Chun King correspondent of the North China Daily News, telegraphs under date of December 30th, that a great battle has taken place at Sarchiotsang. The engagement is said to have taken place on December 27, and imperial troops are reported to have been victorious.

No Trace of Andree.

Caracas, Dec. 28.—The Venezuelan government has decreed that as a strategic necessity a cable should be laid between the Island of Margarita and Venezuela. Under the terms of the decree an opportunity is offorded for some American firm to obtain a good contract.

Swiss Avalanche.

London, Dec. 28.—Part of Red Rock mountain, according to a dispatch from Airolo, (village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino), has fallen into Airolo, destroying a hotel and several houses. Three persons were injured.

Gold From Australia.

Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 29.—The gold shipments from Australia for the year 1898 have amounted to 12,820,000 pounds. The shipments to America increased by 2,000,000 pounds.

Tales I've Heard Told

"I tell a tale as 'twas told to me."—Sir Walter Scott.

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WASHINGTON

SENATOR MORRILL.

Senior Member of the Senate a Victim of the Dread Grip.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the senior United States senator from Vermont, died at twenty minutes past one o'clock this morning in the 89th year of his age, after an illness of less than a week. The senator never recovered from the unconscious state into which he lapsed early in the day and his death was calm and peaceful. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia

SENATOR MORRILL.

which developed from an attack of grip contracted about a week ago. The venerable senator was confined to his home but seven days.

Despite his advanced age he attended to his senatorial duties faithfully. About ten days ago the weather here was cold, raw and foggy and his physicians thinks exposure to its rigors brought on the attack of grip. The day before Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays the senator was unable to leave his residence. He grew no better as the days went on, his low vitality, due to advancing age, being unable to resist the disease. On Christmas night it developed into pneumonia and from that time until the end he sank steadily.

The remains of Mrs. Morrill, who died during the present year, are now in a vault at Rock Creek cemetery near this city and it may be that the senator's body will be deposited there pending removal to Strafford, Vt., where a mausoleum is now in course of construction.

In the death of Hon. Justin Smith Morrill, the senate lost its senior member in point of service and its oldest in point of age. He has served continuously in the senate for more than 31 years and he was 88 years of age on the 4th of April last. With the single exception of Hon. Galusha Grow of the house of representatives, he was the only man in Congress whose congressional career began prior to the beginning of the civil war, and he had the honor over Mr. Grow in that his congressional service had been continuous covering in the house and senate combined almost 44 years. Mr. Morrill was a nativ of Vermont. He was first elected a member of the house from that state as the member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, taking his seat at the first assembling of that body after the 4th of March, 1855. He was re-elected to the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th Congress and was in 1867 elected to the senate to succeed Hon. Luke P. Poland. He held his seat in the senate since that date without interruption, having been elected six terms successively. His term would have expired in 1903.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD.

Mexico's Ambassador to the United States.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in, and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time, Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

Mexico's Great Man.

A sketch prepared by the bureau of American republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Senor Romero himself gives the subjected biographical review of the dead ambassador:

"Senor Romero is one of the most eminent statesman, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the City of Oaxaca February 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the capitol of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855, he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857 when President Comonfort made coup de'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capitol, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister he became charge d'affaires

"He returned to Mexico in 1863, to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed by the President General Porfiro Diaz then appointed him as his chief of staff. Soon after that, President Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plentipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country.

"In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plentipotentiary and has remained in that capacity ever since with an interruption of only ten months, in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury. As representative of his country in the United States, Senor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press of the United States and other countries."

This sketch necessarily fails to do justice to the life of the work in behalf of his country performed by the dead man. He had seen his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable and prosperus republic. In much of this he had had a share.

Cable Scheme Disapproved.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Hay has disapproved the Scrymser Hawaiian cable concession.

CLAIMS FOR $26,000,000.

Property Damage to Citizens of Unted States.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate the President will recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions which formed the seat of war. These claims to the amount of $26,000,000 on this score have already been lodged with the State department. It is true that an unknown proportion of these are claims based on depredations committed by Cuban insurgents for which it is questionable whether the Spanish government could be held responsible.

On the other hand, it is believed that there are many claims for large amounts that have not yet been presented on account of the inability of claimants to secure the necessary corroborative evidence until the Spanish evacuate the territories, or because they thought it would be fruitless to present any claim so long as Spanish sovereignty was maintained. Now, however, by an article in the treaty the United States has assumed all claims by its citizens because of depredations, or in fact on any proper score. In turn the Spanish assumed liability for any claim that might have been made on account of Spanish citizens or the Spanish government itself against the United States. What such claims would have amounted to cannot be estimated. None were filed with the United States government prior to the declaration of war. So far as is known the treaty does not specifically provide for the appointment of a commission to adjust these claims of the United States' citizens, but as that is the usual method of adjudication it is supposed a commission will be created by authority of an act of Congress.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Design of 1899 Issue Free From Defects of Old Notes.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Samples of the new 1899 issue of $1 silver certificates were shown at the treasury department yesterday. They are printed from entirely new designs and are practically free from the defects of the old issues. The numerals are large and thus the danger of the note being raised is materially reduced.

The distinguishing feature of the face of the notes is a spread eagle with a United States flag in its talons, and the United States capitol building in the distance. Miniature portraits of Lincoln and Grant surrounded by laurel wreaths are placed on the lower line of the face of the note and one large numeeral and the seal are printed in blue.

The back of the note is printed in green, and on both face and back there is more uncovered white paper showing than on any other note hitherto printed, this being in accordance with the ideas of experienced treatury officials.

Some of the new issues will be shipped to the sub-treasuries to-day.

LARGEST RECEIPTS

By the Government Since the Close of the Civil War.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The forthcoming statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show that during the half year ending Saturday the receipts aggregated $245,961,890, against $207,760,574 for the same period last year. According to the treasury records these receipts are the largest since 1866, when they reached $538,032,620 for the fiscal year, and $400,634,010 in 1867. With the exception of these two years the receipts never before in the history of the country exceeded $490,000,000, and only seven times have they ever reached $400,000,000. The receipts from customs during the six months amounted to $96,045,889, as compared with $62,825,021 for the same period last year. For the month of December the customs receipts aggregated $16,900,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources amounted during December to $22,621,319, the largest since the war of the rebellion. The total for December was $41,404,794.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

First Function of the Kind for President McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 2.—President McKinley held his first New Year's reception at the White House to-day. The weather which had been severe and bad for the past two days was much more pleasant when the day broke, and as the sun mounted higher a warm southern breeze began to melt the snow and temper the conditions pleasantly. At the executive mansion every arrangement had been made for the orderly handling of the great throng which was expected. The gates to the grounds were closed and watchmen stood at intervals along the broad driveways leading up to the great portico. In the conservatory was posted the United States Marine band in their brilliant scarlet uniforms, making a fine show and rendering appropriate music at each stage of the ceremony.

The attendance at the reception was very large, the first visitors being the diplomatic corps.

DINGLEY ILL.

Down With Grip and Pneumonia and There Are Fears for Life.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, is critically ill at his apartments at the Hamilton house in this city, with an attack of pneumonia. Because of his age, much concern is felt over his condition. His illness dates from Wednesday of last week, when he had an attack of the grip. He rapidly grew worse and pneumonia set in.

Mr. Dingley is of delicate physique, is an unremitting worker, and has figured in the tariff legislation of the house for a great number of years past. He is now chairman of the committee on ways and means and the leader of the Republican majority on the floor of the house. His wife and daughter are here nursing him in his illness, while a physician is in constant attendance at his bedside.

OUR NAVY

Will Control the Newly Acquired Island of Guam.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The island of Guam will probably be different from the other clonial possessions or dependencies of the United States, it having a naval instead of a military government. The reason is that the sole object for the selection and acquirement of the island was to obtain a conveniently located naval station for our warships and that being the case, the navy should have exclusive control. The command will be of importance, for the island has a population of more than 8,000 people, 1,400 of whom are of European extraction.

MAILING CARDS.

Reciprocity Order Between United States and Canada.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The postmaster general has signed an order accepting as private mailing cards, both the Canadian mailing cards, bearing United States stamps and mailed on this side of the line, and the United States cards mailed in Canada with Canadian postage. This is the result of a reciprocal agreement between this and the Canadian government.

BEEF CONTRACTS.

Board of Inquiry Will Investigate—Personnel of the Board.

Washington, Dec. 31.—As a result of the issue between General Miles and General Egan concerning the quality of the beef supplied the army, and on the written request of General Egan, the department issued an order for the assembling of a board of officers in Washington on next Tuesday to inquire into the general subject of the quality of the beef supplies. The board is ordered to "examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift & Co., of Chicago, to ascertain and report if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico, and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was not made; to ascertain and report the character and quality of the refrigerated beef herein referred to; to ascertain and report if it was good and fit meat for issue, if it had been subjected to any chemical processes whatever, and to report whether or not the United States is responsible for the loss of the beef, or who, if any one, is responsibile for its loss, and whether in its opinion Swift & Co. should or should not be reimbursed for the beef."

Those detailed for the board are: Col. Charles M. Alden, assistant surgeon general; Col. James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth United States artillery; Capt. L. C. Scherrer, assistant adjutant general, recorder.

GRIP EPIDEMIC.

Had Laid Up Many Important Officials in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The grip and the ailments attendant upon it that are now included in its train of ills, has prostrated an unusual number of residents of Washington.

Three members of the senate committee on appropriations are so ill that they will not be able to leave their homes for several days. These include Senators Sewell and Cockrell, both of whom have been sick for two weeks or more, and Senator Allison, who has the grip and is keeping to his room to avoid more serious consequences.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, but for several days has been able to sit up. It is not at all likely that he will go to the capitol for at least two weeks, as his recent illness has weakened him to such an extent that he will be in danger of relapse.

Of the justices of the supreme court, one, Justice Gray, is sick with the grip, of the United States court of claims, Justice Weldon is ailing; of the district court of appeals, Chief Justice Alvey and Justice Morris are both afflicted, and of the justices of the district supreme court Chief Justice Bingham and Justice Cox are sick.

ARMY BEEF SCANDAL.

All the Packers Claim That Their Beef Was Perfect.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Commissary General Eagan has been steadily prosecuting the inquiry into the methods followed by the big meat packing houses of putting up the meats supplied to the army during the war. Last week he made public a formal statement from the Armour company, and to-day he gave out for publication letters addressed to Lieut. Col. O. M. Smith, purchasing commissary at Chicago, which came from all save one of the firms which supplied the army meat, either refrigerated or canned.

All of these firms claimed that their methods of packing and canning meat were perfect and denied the use of any chemicals to preserve beef.

ARMY CHANGES.

Merritt Comes East and Shafter Goes West.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Several important army assignments were announced at the war department yesterday Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., has been relieved from the command of the department of the Pacific and from further duty pertaining to the Philippine islands, and will proceed to New York city, N. Y., and assume command of the department of the east. Major General Wm. R. Shafter, U. S. V., has been relieved from the command of the department of the east and assigned to the command of the department of California to relieve Major General Henry C. Merriam. General Shafter will proceed at once to San Francisco and enter upon his duties.

Change in Colors of Stamps.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Postoffice department is now issuing the ten-cent ordinary stamp in brown, the four-cent ordinary stamp in red-brown or copper-red, and the fifteen-cent ordinary stamp in olive-green. The designs of the stamps are unchanged.

FIRE IN A MINE.

One Hundred Men Were Imprisoned Below.

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 2.—The shaft of the Carlinville Coal company caught fire to-day by a can of lubricating oil being heated on a stove in the top of the tipple. A strong southwest wind fanned the flames to all parts of the wooden parts which covers an acre of ground. The fire company was powerless as there was no water in the mines. The burning timbers and fired coal dropped down in the shaft. One hundred men were encased below. The air shaft engine being seldom used, refused to work. A panic ensued below where the air had extinguished the flames on the lamps, leaving the men in total darkness. They were scattered over a radius of three miles. Suffocation was narrowly averted. A scene indescribable took place on top among the women, mothers, daughters and sweethearts of the victims. The men were finally released from the mine unharmed. The loss will aggregate $10,000; $5,000 insurance. Owing to recent trouble between employes and employers the mines may not be rebuilt. Only a small supply of coal is on hand in the city. This is the second large fire caused by the failure of the water company to supply water, the big flouring mill being the other, a year ago. The fire blockaded the Chicago & Alton and the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western trains. One hundred families are almost destitute as a result of the fire.

Fell Five Hundred Feet.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 31.—A special to the Journal from Ishpeming, Mich., says: This morning at 6 o'clock while nine Finnish trammers, whose names are unknown at this time, were coming to the surface in one of the shafts of the Lake Superior Iron Co., the cage met some obstruction in the shaft, that inclined the floor so as to let six men slide off, and they fell 500 feet to the bottom, being instantly killed. The three who clung to the cage were slightly injured.

Kansas Railroad Bill Passed.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—The senate has passed the railroad bill by a vote of 26 to 13. The bill has already been passed by the house and will be signed by the governor.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism or more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER,
Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

REVENUES OF SANTIAGO

Are Needed for Public Improvements.

Santiago, Jan. 3.—An order has been received from Havana which, if enforced, will mean, in the judgment of the commercial classes here, serious injury to the province. This is a direction to transmit the entire customs receipts each week to Havana. Compliance with such instructions would involve the abandonment of many necessary public improvements especially in the matter of roads and water works.

Since the American occupation began these funds have been used for such purposes and have been the principal means of meeting the necessary expenditures. The Heraldo says that to carry out this order would deprive ten thousand Cubans of employment, most of whom would probably take to the hills and become bandits, having no other resource. Robert T. Mason, British consul at Santiago, says it was Spain's practice of monetary centralization which caused most of her troubles in Cuba.

Gen. Leonard Wood, United States military governor of the department, on being asked to express an opinion respecting the order, declined to be interviewed, but without offering any criticism of the policy which dictates the order, he could not conceal his annoyance at the possibility of a stop being put to the good work being done in the province.

The local taxation fund is barely sufficient to meet the expenses of the city. There is nothing over for important improvements, and the customs receipts are considered by competent judges to be absolutely necessary for the management of the province.

Popular excitement over the order is growing among all classes. The chamber of commerce, Sons of Veterans, the supreme court and the San Carlos club have called meetings to take action; and each organization will cable to Washington an earnest protest against what is described as the "suicidal policy of centralizing money at Havana."

DEATHS FROM DISASTER.

An Interesting Resume of the Year—Loss of Life Small.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—According to statistics the loss of life from various disasters in this country between January 1 and the morning of December 31, 1898, was 7,345. The casualties occurred as follows:

Fires, 1,670; drownings, 3,110; explosions, 629; mines, 580; falling buildings, etc., 599; cyclones and storms, 502; lightning, 255.

The loss of life by railroad accidents of various kinds was 3,500 in 1898, as compared with 2,764 in 1897. The number of seriously injured was 2,616, as compared with 2,428 in 1897.

Notwithstanding the war between the United States and Spain, the loss of life upon the battle field in 1898 has been smaller than for several years past.

The loss of life by epidemics and famine shows a gratifying decrease. Famine in the province of Kansu, China, has swept away 10,000 victims. The plague in India has destroyed over 11,000, and in China about 2,000 persons. Exact statistics of this kind are hard to procure, but the total is probably less than 25,000, as compared with 222,902 in 1897.

The list of marine disasters shows that 3,655 lives were lost upon the ocean and 75 on inland waters, a total of 3,730, as compared with 2,426 in 1897.

The total number of persons, who have committed suicide in the United States during 1898 is 5,920, as compared with 6,600 in 1897. Of this number 4,586 were males and 1,634 females. Among professional men physicians lead the list, 44 having taken their own lives, as compared with 41 in 1897. During the year also 13 persons engaged in the banking business, 8 clergymen, 7 journalists, 6 attorneys, 2 actors and 2 artists have committed suicide. The causes of suicide were as follows:

Despondency, 3,023; unknown, 1,500; insanity, 438; liquor, 168; ill health, 288; domestic infelicity, 197; disappointed love, 196; business losses, 110.

The criminal work of mob murderers throughout the country has decreased during 1898, as compared with 1897, being smaller than in any year since 1885, except 1890, when the number was the same. Judge Lynch has executed 127 persons during the year, 122 males and 5 females.

There were 72 hanged in the South and 37 in the North, of whom 60 were whites, 48 blacks and one Chinese. The crimes for which they were executed were murder, 100, and rape 9.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SMALL GUNBOATS

For Shallow Waters to Be Hurried to Admiral Dewey.

New York, Jan. 3.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Rear Admiral Dewey, aware of the seriousness of the situation in the Philippines, has brought to the attention of Secretary Long the necessity of providing his squadron with additional light draught gunboats, as he cabled about a month ago. In compliance with his wishes the department ordered the gunboat Helena, now at Naples, to proceed direct to Manila. The original sailing orders of the Helena contemplated her dispatch to China, but the situation in that country is now sufficiently peaceful to warrant directing her to join Dewey's command. The Bennington, which will soon be on her way to Guam, will be attached to the Asiatic station, and if he so desires Rear Admiral Dewey can direct her to join him. The gunboat Yorktown, fitting out at Mare Island, will also probably be sent to the far east, and the gunboat Wheeling may also join the Asiatic squadron. Rear Admiral Dewey wants light draugh gunboats in order that they may penetrate the shallow bays and rivers of the Philippines and assist the military in preserving peace and order.

COINAGE STATEMENT.

Immense Output for the Year From Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—A statement of the coinage of the United States mint in this city for the year 1898, shows that the output for the year just ended was the largest since 1890. The total number of coins made was 100,258,433, valued at $27,654,452.

The gold coined was 170,470 double eagles, 812,198 eagles, 633,495 half eagles and 24,165 quarter eagles, with a total valuation of $14,759,257. Total silver coinage was 5,884,735 dollars, 2,956,735 half dollars, 11,100,735 quarters and 16,320,735 dimes, a total valuation of $11,780,195. There were 12,532,087 nickles and 49,823,079 cents coined, giving a grand total of $27,654,452 for the year. There were also coined 522,873 pesos for the government of San Domingo and orders for 200,000 more of these coinings have been received.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Plans for Placing the High Officers—Admiral Sampson in Command.

New York, Dec. 30.—A special from Washington says: Rear Admiral Sampson, to retain command of the North Atlantic squadron.

Commodore J. W. Philip to command the Brooklyn navy yard.

Commodore H. F. Picking to command the Boston navy yard.

Capt. Louis Kempff, to command the naval station at Guam and to be naval governor of that island.

Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, to be assigned to sea duty.

These assignments were announced by a high official of the navy department as having been determined by Secretary Long. Before Admiral Sampson had his conference with the secretary the report was current that he would be granted leave of absence in order that he might have a short rest, which his friends believe would materially aid him in recovering his health. During the conference, however, the admiral assured the secretary that he would prefer to remain at sea.

Rear Admiral Howison will be retired next October, so that he will have only nine months to perform duty afloat. It has not yet been determined what command he will have.

In view of the intention of the department to send Schley and Howison to sea, it would seem as though the secretary proposes to make the South Atlantic squadron of such importance as to place a flag officer in command of it, instead, as hitherto, of leaving the senior officer in charge. Rear Admiral Howison an Rear Admiral Schley will therefore be available for these two stations but which will be assigned to the European station is a question which no one in authority seems able to answer just at this time. Report has it that Rear Admiral Schley will be assigned to the European station but it would not be surprising if Rear Admiral Howison should secure this assignment for the short period he has to serve on the active list.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Proposed Plan to Prevent Injustice to Officers.

New York, Dec. 29.—In view of the discussion over promotion in the navy for meritorious service during the late war the following plan, which has just been received from Manila and evidently represents the views of a large number of the officers serving under Admiral Dewey, will prove interesting:

When men are recommended for promotion for "conspicuous and meritorious conduct in battle," their rewards should be liberal, their benefits generous, but not at the expense of other people, causing jealousies and heartburnings.

When an officer is advanced for meritorious conduct in battle:

First—Let him become an additional number, both in his own grade and throughout his naval career.

Second—Let him receive, at all times, the highest pay of that grade.

Third—When retired let him be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade.

Then instead of retarding the promotion of any one he would benefit all below him, by giving them a number.

He would take nothing from those he passed over, but would remain additional until retired, always a marked man and never interfering with any one's promotion.

When an additional man reaches the head of a list let him be promoted with and at the same time as the man next above him.

The highest pay of his grade would be a suitable reward. If he is at sea it would be nothing, but on shore he could be furnished with orders pay.

MRS. BOTKIN CONVICTED.

She Will Spend Her Life in Prison—Verdict of the Jury.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was last night found guilty of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning by sending a box of poisoned candy to her temporary home in Dover, Del. The condemned murderess will be spared an ignominous death on the gallows, however, the jury that found her guilty imposing also the penalty of life imprisonment.

The verdict was unexpected. An acquittal was fully expected by the defense, while the prosecution feared a disagreement. Although the jury was only out four hours, more than one of which was devoted to dinner, it is currently reported that the verdict was the result of a compromise. The sex of the prisoner made such a conclusion satisfactory to the jurors.

STIRRING RESOLUTIONS.

Confederate Veterans Say They Do Not Want Pensions.

New York, Dec. 29.—The following resolution, offered by Comrade Beasley, formerly of North Carolina, was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Confederate Veteran camp of New York:

Resolved, That the Confederate Veteran camp of New York condemns in unmeasured terms the efforts of Senator Butler, of North Carolina, (who is not a Confederate veteran) to debauch the manhood of the South by seeking to obtain pensions for ex-confederate soldiers from the United States, and that any similar effort by any Southern member of Congress will be abhorrent to this camp and meet with unqualified condemnation.

MEAT BILL CONCESSION.

Germany's New Law to Be Advantageous to American Exporters.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The new meat inspection law, which is now ready for legislative approval, is so framed that it will prove decidedly advantageous to American exports.

There will be no discrimination with respect to American meat. It will be subject to the same precautionary measures as German and other European meat.

The German press expresses the hope that this concession on the part of Germany will help to bring about better commercial relations between the United States and Germany.

SPLIT HEALED.

Republicans Will Organize Whole Legislature in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—The Republicans will organize and control both houses of the legislature. After a midnight caucus which terminated in an apparent split among the house Republicans a second caucus was called, which continued until nearly daylight, resulting in the five recalcitrant members coming in after concessions had been made to them in the way of appointments. This slate was agreed on: For speaker, Paul F. Clark, of Lincoln; chief clerk, John Wall, of Arcadia; Talbot, of Lincoln, as president pro tem; Alpha Morgan, of Broken Bow, secretary.

PUMPING STATION EXPLODES.

More Than Thirty Towns Deprived of Fuel Gas.

Red Key, Ind., Dec. 31.—An explosion of gas followed by a fire at the Ohio and Indiana pipe line company's compressing station, near here, caused a loss estimated at $100,000. Engineer W. E. Robinson was badly burned. Thirty or more towns are deprived of natural gas by the destruction of the station.

Big Drop in Dress Goods.

Every one can now buy Dress Goods of every description and from one yard upwards, for just as little money as the largest merchants can buy in quantities. You will receive free by mail, postpaid, a book of 60 cloth samples of the latest things in all kinds of Dress Goods, at 12½c to $1.25 per yard, also full instructions how to order, etc., if you will cut this notice out and mail to the big reliable house of SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago.

WE CURE LOST MANHOOD AND VARICOCELE
WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

Our Illustrated Catalogue and BOOK FOR WEAK MEN, which explains all about these terrible ailments and how they can be cured at home without detention from business, mailed FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. Stop using poisonous drugs, which only aggravate your ailments. Try our Electric Belt. It will cure you while you sleep.

ELECTRICITY IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY AND IS LIFE ITSELF
AND WILL THEREFORE GIVE LIFE AND VIGOR TO ALL PARTS TO WHICH IT IS APPLIED.

If you are suffering from the effects of Lost Manhood and Varicocele, Errors of Youth, or any private trouble, don't delay, but write to us at once. We can cure you. We are especially anxious to treat men who have tried all kinds of quack medicine, and who feel convinced there is no cure. To those we can only say, try us after you are through being robbed by "Fake" doctors and patent medicine men, and WE WILL CURE YOU. Remember, we positively guarantee to cure the most obstinate case of Lost Manhood, Errors of Youth, or Varicocele in a reasonably short time. Read the testimonials given you below. We also cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. Don't fail to write us at once.

LOST MANHOOD.

Read the Words of Mr. Frazier, of Riverland, Texas, Whom Our Belt Cured of the Above Ailment; also Varicocele.

BELLEVUE, Texas, June 12, 1898.

The Owen Electric Belt Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIRS—After suffering from Lost Manhood and Varicocele for six years, I saw an ad. of your belt and its wonderful effects. I concluded to try it, and after using your No. 4 Belt some time, I am perfectly cured and have been for 3 years. I find it unparalleled in curing quickly and permanently and can not recommend it too highly. I have tried it in Piles, Stomach Troubles and various diseases peculiar to the masculine sex, and found it a ready cure in every case. No family can afford to be without one.

Trusting my statement may induce many poor sufferers to procure one of your Belts and get cured, I remain gratefully yours,
J. E. FRAIZER.

Below is an exact representation of our wonderful No. 4 Gents' Belt, which has cured more ailments than all the doctors on earth combined.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials are requested to inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope to have prompt reply.

When writing for catalogue give full and complete description of your ailment.

VARICOCELE.

Read the Statement of Mr. E. L. Brewer, Whom We Cured of the Above Ailment in a Very Short Time.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 6, 1898.

The Owen Electric Belt Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIRS—About two months ago I purchased one of your No. 4 Belts for Varicocele, and I am happy to say it has cured me sound and well in every respect. I had been afflicted with this ailment for about three years, and the pains I endured and the misery I was in can not be described. I tried nearly all the remedies and so-called "cure-alls" I heard of, but all to no avail. Finally I noticed your advertisement in some paper, and as a last resort I concluded to try one of your Belts, as the testimonials you published of persons whom you had cured gave me new hope. It surely performed a miracle in my case. I know what your belt did for me it will also do for others. Wishing you success in your good work, I remain
Respectfully yours,
E. L. BREWER.

MENTION THIS PAPER Address THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 524 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Markets and Crops.

THE YEAR JUST ENDED.

America Has Enjoyed a Wonderful Prosperity.

New York, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says:

The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory, and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several hundred millions abroad and conducting a war to an honorable end, the country is lending so many millions in Europe that, for the first time, banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. Exports have been about $1,250,000,000 and the excess over imports about $617,000,000 against $357,000,000 in 1897; only two previous years has the balance risen to $300,000,000. In no past calendar year have net imports of gold reached $75,000,000, but this year they have been about $140,000,000. November passed all previous months in value of produce exports over imports, but December has gone much beyond November.

Power in the world's markets comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessaries never before equalled. Exports of cotton have been over 7,700,000 bales, about 3,936,000,000 pounds. In no previous year have they been as much as seven million bales. Exports of breadstuffs have been in value $283,918,294, in eleven months, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the year, lacking a day or two, have been 218,594,686 bushels, flour included, slightly exceeded only by 225,665,812 in 1892, and of corn, 200,979,077 bushels, only approached by 189,127,570 in 1897. The heaviest exports of both grains and flour in any previous year were 59,000,000 bushels smaller, only 360,220513 in 1897.

The triumph in finance has been largely due to industrial progress. The output of pig iron has been about 11,645,000 tons, the greatest yet reached in any year by two million tons, and greater than Great Britain ever reached by 2,800,000 tons. Yet the consumption in manufacture has been still larger. Exports of iron manufactures in ten months was about $87,644,536 in value, against imports of $13,497,817.

Textile industries have been retarded by high prices of wool and abnormally low prices of cotton, both deterring purchases. Cotton goods were reduced in price 5 per cent to the middle of November, but have risen 7 per cent and closed at the highest point for the year. In spite of enormous stocks held, wool was so lifted that buying both of wool and of goods was checked early in the year, but a slow decline began in February. Sales have been only 232,451,131 pounds at the three chief markets, so that the mills have probably used less than a full year's supply, and the stock of goods was also excessive a year ago.

Failures in the United State for the week were 252, and in Canada, 22, total, 274, against 289 last week, and 416 the corresponding week last year, of which 395 were in the United States and 21 in Canada. Of the failures in the United States, fourteen have liabilities exceeding $5,000, and 178 liabilities less than $5,000. For four weeks of December, total liabilities of firms failing were $11,697,605, against $10,366,586 last year.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Jan. 3, 1899.

The markets for grain during the week just closed have been active. There was an upward tendency on Saturday, but to-day the markets are weak and lower, and dull, except for May delivery wheat. Exports have been large, and Northwestern receipts have fallen off. There was really no marked feature to cause the decline to-day. Within the week cash wheat in the Toledo market declined ¼c, while May is up ¼c. Corn at times has been quite active, but it closed to-day 2@2¼c lower than a week ago. Weak cables influenced prices. Clover seed has sold fairly well, and closed active to-day. Prices at the close to-day were 2½@5c higher than at the beginning of the week. Toledo being the largest clover seed market in the world, where the highest prices are paid, seed is brought here from over a wide extent of country.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened to-day on about Saturday's basis. There was some buying at the start. Liverpool came steady, but Paris was lower. Private cable said there were heavy rains in Argentina which interfered with the harvest. There was no marked feature to stimulate trade. Prices had a strong downward tendency for some time, after opening with some buying. Trade was dull and the markets closed a trifle steadier.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	74	74	73	b73
Chicago	71⅝	72@71¾	70⅝	70⅞
New York	75¾	75⅞	74¾	74¾-⅞
St. Louis	75⅜	75⅜	74¾	b74½
Minneapolis	68⅝-¾	68¾-⅞	67⅞	67⅞

At Chicago January wheat opened at 67⅜c; high, 67⅝c; low, and close, 67⅛c; July, 70c; high, 70⅛c; low, 68½c; close, 68⅝c.

May puts at Chicago, 69⅝; 1:30, 70 bid; calls, 71⅝; 1:30, 71⅝ bid.

Oats at Chicago for May, 28¼; high, 28¼; low, 27¼; close, 27¼; July, 26⅜; close, 25⅞.

Pork at Chicago for January, $10.35, open and high, and $10.15, low and close; May, $10.60; high, $10.72; low, $10.45; close, $10.47.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.70, open and high, and $5.60, low and close; May, $5.90; high, $5.95; low, $5.82; close, $5.85.

An English importing house says: "Russian offerings are increasing. Expect a decline."

Private Argentine cable: "Heavy rains again interfered with harvest."

Corn was lower on decline in cables and in sympathy with wheat. Trade dull. At Chicago January corn opened at 36⅜, rose to 36⅜, fell to 35¼, and closed at that price; May, 38¼, open and high; 37 low, and 37¼ close; July, 38¼; close, 37¼. At New York May corn opened at 43 c asked, and fell to 41¾@41⅞.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following: World's official shipments of wheat, 7,876,000 bushels, against 7,095,000 bushels last week.

Total clearances of wheat past 72 hours, 1,376,000 bushels. Corn, 1,068,000 bushels.

Liverpool wheat closed ¼d higher than previous close.

English visible increased 123,000 bushels.

Black Sea shipments, 1,672,000 bushels.

Visible supply of grain in United States and Canada on dates named:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
Wheat	26,893,000	28,733,000
Corn	19,126,000	18,700,000
Oats	5,829,000	5,917,000
Rye	1,296,000	1,311,000

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat ¼c off and May ¼c lower at the Toledo Produce Exchange than at the close Saturday. Trade active for May, but dull for cash. Prices closed weak.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 72c, close 71c; No. 3 soft red, 68½c.

May wheat, 74c, 73c, and to close 73c bid.

Corn—Active, Lower.

Corn sold to a good extent with prices ruling ¾@1¼c lower. Prices closed a little steadier. No. 2 mixed corn, 36c; No. 3 corn, 34½c, then 35c; No. 4 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, May, 38½c, 37¼c, then 37½c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 28c; May, 29c; No. 2 white, 29½c.

Rye dull, unchanged; No. 2, 55c.

Clover Seed active but 5c lower, except old prime cash. Prices closed easy. Prime cash, old, $4.30; then $4.30 asked; January, $4.70, close $4.65; March, $4.80, close $4.70 bid. Receipts, 650 bags; shipments, 400 bags.

F. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 70c; No. 2 white, 65c. Corn, 30c. Oats, 28c. Rye, 50c.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade a little more active to-day. Butter is plentiful and easy. Eggs firm and tending up. Vegetables steady and in good supply. Fruit firm, especially apples of good quality. Dressed meats in good supply and steady.

Butter—Creamery, 19@21c; Elgin, 21c; Ohio and Michigan creamery, 19@20c; dairy butter, 14@16c.

Eggs—Market firm; fresh, 26c; storage, 22c.

Cheese—September make, 10@10½c; October, 10½@11c.

Vegetables—Beets, bu., 25c; patotoes, bu., 30@35c; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bbl., $2.00; bushel, 75c; parsnips, bu., 30c; cabbages, each, 1½@2c; lettuce, lb., 8c; carrots, bu., 25c; beans, bu., $1.20; squashes, dozen, 30@75c; celery dozen stalks, 15@30c; rutabagoes, bu., 20c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, 6½@7c; dressed, 8@8½c; old fowls, live, 5@5½c; dressed, 7@8c; turkeys, live, 8½c; dressed, 10c; ducks, live, 5½@6c; dressed, 7@7½c.

Fruits—Apples, best, bbl., $3.00@3.25; per bu., $1.05@1.10; ordinary apples, bu., 50@90c; cranberries, bu., $2.00@2.25; lemons, box, $4.50; oranges, box, $3.75@4.25; grapes, basket, 12@20c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, best sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 10c; mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; breakfast bacon, lb., 7½@8½c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.00@4.25; sheep, $6.00; lambs, $9.00; calves, $8.00@9.00; beef, $5.00@8.00.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Car lots of timothy, choice, ton, $8.00@9.00; No. 1 hay, ton, $8; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, car lots, per ton, $4.00; oat straw, $5.00; bright rye, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10c; sheep pelts, shearlings and lambs, 15@60c; pelts, 25@75c.

Furs—Muskrat skins, each, 5@13c; mink, 25c@$1.00; raccoon, 10@75c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; deer skins, green, per lb., 10c; dry, 15@18c; fox skins, each, gray, 75c; red, 25c@$1.25.

Rock Salt—Ton, $7.50; pork packing salt, 200-lb. bags, 80c; Eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 33c; boiled, 37c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@22c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $12; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Tallow—Per pound, 3@3¼c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 15@18c; washed, 20@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 51½c.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 3.—Butter—Receipts, 11,572 packages; market firm; western creamery, 15@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 12@14½c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,671 packages; market very firm; large white, 10¼c; small white, 11; large colored, 10½c; small colored, 11. Eggs—Receipts, 5,772 packages; market strong; western, 29c; southern, 24@26c. Sugar—Raw, irregular; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined quiet; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 5c.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Close: Wheat—Jan., 67⅛c; May, 70⅝@70¾c; July, 68⅝@68¾c. Corn—Jan., 35⅛@35¼c; May, 37⅛@37¼c; July, 37¼@37⅜c. Oats—Jan., 26c; May, 27⅛c; July, 25⅞c. Pork—July, $10.15; May, $10.47. Lard—Jan., $5.60; May, $5.85. Ribs—Jan., $4.85; May, $5.15. Flax—Cash Northwest, $1.17½; May, $1.16½.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Estimated receipts of hogs, 28,000; left over, 3,870; market weak to 5c lower; light, $3.45@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.80; heavy, $3.50@3.82½; rough, $3.50@3.56; Yorkers, $3.67½@3.75. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; beeves, $4.00@5.85; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.80; Texas steers, $3.40@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.95@4.40.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Jan. 3.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market active and steady; Yorkers, $3.70; mediums $3.80; pigs, $3.40; stags and roughs, $2.50@3.00, closing steady.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been light of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $2.75@4.25; common, $2.75@3.50; canners' cows, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders dull at $2.75@3.50; milch cows active at $30@45; calves active at $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs, light receipts and dull; prime lambs $4.65@5.00; mixed, $3.50@4.00; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; moderate receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.55@3.60; Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; pigs, $3.30@3.35; roughs, $2.75@3.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3 cars; market slow; Yorkers, $3.82½@3.85; mediums, $3.90; heavy, $3.90@3.95; pigs, $3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Jan. 3.—The market opened auspiciously for bulls of Wall street, prices of securities generally showing an improvement over preceding sales. London's quotations were somewhat disappointing, the market there showing heaviness on reported likelihood of disturbances in the Philippines. Speculation in the home market was accompanied with the usual pronounced changes in the specialties, American Steel and Wire preferred rising 2 points and Federal Steel and Tennessee Coal 1 and 1¾ respectively. Burlington displayed the most strength in the railway list, touching 125¾. Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville and Denver preferred, however, were off sharp fractions.

Irregularity prevailed for a brief time, but the downward movement soon became almost general with Sugar, Federal Steel, New York Central and People's Gas conspicuous. Lackawanna sold up 3 points and Rock Island held its own.

A raid on the American Steel & Wire shares resulted in reaching many stop loss orders which forced the common down 4 points and the preferred 16. Supporting orders were distributed at the low level, and a rally ensued of 2½ and 12 points respectively. The general market sagged steadily, pressure being quite pronounced against the standard stock and high priced industrials. Sales to noon, 365,900 shares. The bond market showed a good tone on light trading.

New York, Jan. 3.—Money on call nominally at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.85½. Commercial bills, $4.81. Silver certificates 59½@60½c. Bar silver, 60c. Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

The following table exhibits changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 3.	Dec. 27.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	129	128¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	129	128¾
U. S. 5's coupons	112¾	112
U. S. 5's registered	112¾	112
U. S. 4's coupons	[illegible]	111
U. S. 4's registered	111¾	111
U. S. 2's registered	99	99
U. S. 3's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific 6's of '99 (ex-int.)	100	102¾

Corrected daily by Kuhn & Harter.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Union Pacific pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal and Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North. Pacific pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North. Pacific com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., K. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South. Ry. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesp. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal Steel pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal Steel com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Oil Market.

Tiona oil	[illegible]
Pennsylvania oil	[illegible]
Barnesville oil	[illegible]
Corning oil	[illegible]
New Castle oil	[illegible]
North Lima oil	[illegible]
South Lima oil	[illegible]
Indiana oil	[illegible]

Trade.

There was continued activity in the general trade during the past week. The export clearances of the cereals have been large. Most staples have held firmly in price.

Wool.

Dun's Review says: "No seventh son is needed to explain why wool has been weak with small transactions in 1898. Prices were hoisted before the year began for far beyond consuming demand, and quite regardless of the well known fact that mills held extraordinary stocks of cheap wool. While they were able to use such wool conveniently, holders could hoist prices until the middle of February. Entire absence of buying staggered them, and prices began to sag. But dealers had little conception of the enormous stocks on hand, now said to be 275,000,000 pounds in dealers' hands by the Wool and Cotton Reporter and yielded quotations too slowly to help themselves until late in the year, when reduction of about 2 cents prompted heavy buying by the mills. The sales for several years have been as follows:

	1898.	1897.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

"With the mills fairly active, not using stocks purchased in 1897, the consumption must have run beyond 325 million pounds by the mills depending on eastern work. Instead, the sales indicate hardly two-thirds of that quality taken from the works, but with ample allowance for their use of previous stocks the consumption may have been more than 10 or 15 per cent lower than in 1892. The market for goods was steady, even at some sacrifice of business, until wool began to decline, and it has yielded only 2 per cent for the year, although wool at the latest quotation is 7 per cent lower than in January, but in the earlier months the mills used cheaper wool and bought none."

The Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 3.—The cotton market opened quiet with prices unchanged to 3 points lower and though ruling comparatively tame as to speculative activity showed surprising strength all through the early session. The opening loss was soon recovered and an advance of 2 to 3 points established on Wall street buying, despite a full crop movement over the holidays and to-day's bearish set of Liverpool cables, selling orders from abroad and generally good weather news. The southern wires brought few orders. The news despatches received reflected hesitation and even consternation among that class of traders basing their views on the crop movement, owing to the stubborn resistance of the New York market to legitimate influence and selling.

Spot cotton opened very steady with an upward tendency; middling uplands, 5⅝c; middling gulf, 6⅛c.

Spot cotton closed steady and unchanged; sales, 5,636 bales.

Cotton futures opened quiet; January, $5.49; February, $5.48; March, $5.52; April, $5.53; May, $5.56; June, $5.58; July, $5.62; August, $5.70; October, $5.63; November, $5.64.

Cotton futures closed quiet; January, $5.50; February, $5.51; March, $5.53; April, $5.57; May, $5.61; June, $5.64; August, $5.69; September, $5.62; October, $5.64; November, $5.64.